HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,307—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 9.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th Oct.	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6963	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
6th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9503		
19th "	ARCADIA	6963	OCEANA	6810
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6963	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7103		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	NUBIA	7914		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX G.	Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,687	8th Nov. 1904
†TRIESTE	D. Mastrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*†MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*†GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 14th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 17th October, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, at 9 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,300 tons, on or about 18th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,800 tons, on or about 14th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 13th October, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th October, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Oct. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 365	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

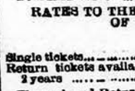
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2034	Burmeister	24th Oct 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	3rd Nov 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 23th September, 1904.

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HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS
SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SON'S
LAGER BEER.

INVALIDS PORT,
An Unrivalled Wine.
DINNER SHERRY.
Strongly recommended.

PALL MALL Whisky.
A Club Whisky "Primus in Indis"
OLD TOM GIN.
"Three Cat Brand."

PURE CIDER CO.'S
CIDER.
HOT WEATHER DRINK.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

'LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY,
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.

LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1904, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April, 1904.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the year ending 30th April, 1905, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th October, to 10th November, 1904, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholders during office hours.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 12th October, 1904.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSA ALLANA and ZULIKABAI, widow of ALLANA ABDUL REHMAN, both of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate at Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 182 2-9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward B Ward No. 157 Street No. 224—36, and bounded as follows ;—that is to say, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the East by the Sarang Street, on or towards the North by the property of Goolamali Jivaji, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the mosque of Khokha Musjid Moholla and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office (at No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated the 8th day of October, 1904.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY TRADE AND NAVIGATION STATEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY, for the Official Year 1903-1904, together with the REVIEW is out FOR SALE to the Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES ...... Rs. 3 8 0
REVIEW .... „ 0 8 0

Copies can be had from the Reporter General's Office or from the leading Book-Sellers, Bombay.

M. M. GUBBAY,
1st Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, 11th October, 1904.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen : Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds, Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1904, for the SUPPLY of 1200 Tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th October, 1904.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following, on remitting £ 1-5-0 to above address :

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions.
1 „ „ Drawing Cards with "Instructions" and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
„ "Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those, who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for Examination.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE (as prescribed by Sir R. Martin). In the milder forms of Fever, Feverish Cold, Cold in the Head, and Influenza affords immediate relief. Per bot. Re. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it it were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nizoon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MATOONGA.

Under instruction from Aga Sharukh Shah and Aga Farukh Shah, the heirs of the late Aga Akbar Shah, and on account and risk of Khatri Noor Mahomed Haji Sooma, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, 1904, at 4 p.m. at the premises, the following properties :—

All that piece or parcel of batty field Toka Land or Government vacant ground with all buildings which are now standing thereon situate, lying and being at Matoonga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 857 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 80, 85, 86 and 89 and new Nos. 15271, 15281, 15283 and 15288 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by batty fields formerly of Domingo Sebastio and now that of Manor Bastio Khurooz, on or towards the west by the batty fields of Farik Bheewa Patel, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Parsi Muncherji Panthaki.

All that piece or parcel of batty fields Toka Land or Government vacant ground with all buildings which are now standing thereon situate lying and being at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 83 and new No. 15276 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the batty fields of Monor Bastio Khurooz, on or towards the west by the batty fields of Noor Mahomed Haji Soomar, on or towards the north by a public passage and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Parsi Muncherji Panthaki.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, the vendor's attorneys or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORRW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
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2 sets of second hand single harness and two lady's side saddles.
2 black she goats (Deccan) 2 red and white Dongri goats, one rough haired Deccani goat and one black goat.
1 Flea bitten Grey Arab, 14-1 goes well in single and double harness.

On SUNDAY, the 16th inst, at 1 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mahim Morry Road, next to the Custom Chowky, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table and chairs, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables, rich carpets, oil paintings and water colour pictures, terracotta figures, Majolica vases and table ornaments, one square piano by Schiedmayer nearly new, one stamping machine, goats, pigeons, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, almyras, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property of JOHN F. FIDO, Esq. proceeding to Cochin.

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MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All and singular boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances which are at present in upon or about the mill premises or any part or parts thereof respectively and used or intended to be used in connection with the business of the Company.

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All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt Batty ground, situate at Furgusson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, stated in the said indenture of trust to contain by admeasurement four thousand square yards or thereabouts, but in the old muniments of title stated to consist of two pieces of land containing by admeasurement 3,542 and 30 square yards respectively, registered in the books of the collector of land Revenue at Bombay under old Nos 292, 318, 694, 700, 748 and 749 No 1:391 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by a passage or public gowan, on or towards the south by the property of Ramchandra Dadajee on or towards the east by the Tulsi Main Waterpipe line and on or towards the west by the property of Kaikhusru Muncherjee Heeramaneck which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Company

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foras freehold new salt Batty ground at Fergusson Road, Parel Mungoot Muadly, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (32,00) thirty-two thousand square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under old No. (95, new survey Nos. 2-2760, 4-2760, 5-2760 and 2769 and bounded as follows ;—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Kaikhushro Muncherjee Heeramaneck, on or towards the south and east by the property of Dadajee Habajee and on or towards the west partly by the property of Ramchandra Dadajee and partly by the property of Jeewanjee Damonjee, which said premises are at the date hereof in the occupation of the Company and are the premises comprised in and expressed to be demised to the Company for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years commencing from the 1st day of May, 1888 by an Indenture of lease bearing date 1st day of May, 1888, and made between Merwanjee Rustomjee and Byramjee Rustomjee of the one part and the Company of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece of parcel of leasehold land situate at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2,855) two thousand eight hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, together with other hereditaments under old Nos. 2 9,699, and 712, new No. 10621 and, new survey No. 1-2761, and bounded on or towards the north by the land of Merwanjee Rustomjee, on or towards the south by the land of Dadajee Habajee, on or towards the east by the land belonging to the Company, and on or towards the west by land belonging to Ramchandra Dadajee, which said premises are at the date here of in the occupation of the Company and are the premises comprised in and expressed to be demised to the Company for a term of (999) nine hundred ninety-nine years commencing from the Twenty-second day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one by an Indenture of lease bearing such last mentioned date and made between Merwanjee Rustomjee of the one part and the Company of the other part, which said premises are at the date here of in the occupation of the Company. Together with all and singular the mill house and the building standing upon the aforesaid pieces of land or any of them and also together with their and every of their respective rights, members and appurtenances.

For printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Vendors or the Auctioneers, or Messrs. Nanu, Hormusjee and Co., Solicitors of the Vendors. The properties may be inspected on application to the Manager on the premises.

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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SOLID MARBLE FIGURES, PILLARS AND TABLE ORNAMENTS, SUITABLE FOR HALLS AND DRAWING ROOM DECORATIONS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain and next to Mr. Ditmar's.

A choice collection of valuable solid marble figures representing Goddess of night and morning, charity, rain, ocean and cupid pillars, and table ornaments in variety belonging to the Bombay Marble Factory; also bronze and Parian figures, marble top table and teapoys, cabinet, mirror brackets, jardiniers, English telescopic dining tables, 1 and 2 light hanging lamps by Hinks, brass telescopic lamp, office table, carpets, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF 70 CASES FANCY PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Kapadia Brothers and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Mohanjee—

Ex s s Trentham Hall.
K B M } 3201—1 case 30 pieces white drills, 27 inches.
Ex s.s. Clan Macaulay.
„ 3243 1—2 cases each 60 pieces check trouserings, 24 inches.
Ex s. s. Scindia
„ 3255-6—2 cases each 60 pieces check trouserings, 24 inches.
Ex s.s. City of Oxford.
„ 3794-6—3 cases each 40 pieces white drills, 26 inches.
Ex s.s. Massilia.
„ 3797-8—2 cases each 40 pieces white drills, 26 inches.
„ 3787-8—2 cases each 40 pieces white drills 25 inches
Ex s. s. Clan Cameron.
„ 4264 66—3 cases each 55 pieces fancy printed crimps, 24½—25 inches.
Ex s.s. Britannia.
„ 4338-90—3 cases each 27 pieces fancy striped coating, 46 inches.
Ex s.s. City of Oxford.
„ 4165-38—3 cases each 56 pieces zephyrs, 24 inches.
„ 4347-18—2 cases each 60 pieces zephyr checks, 24 inches.
Ex s. s. Massilia.
„ 4693-95—3 cases each 30 pieces dyed twills, 45 inches.
„ 4890-91—2 cases each 60 pieces zephyr checks, 24 inches.
Ex s. s. Alenwick.
„ 4953—1 case 36 pieces plain satteens, 45 inches.
Ex s. s. Clan Macleod.
„ 4696-98—3 cases each 30 pieces dyed twills, 45 inches.
Ex s. s. Alenwick.
„ 4954-56—3 cases each 35 pieces plain satteens, 45 inches.
Ex s.s. City of Agra.
„ 4061-65—5 cases each 45 pieces coloured brocades, 45 inches.
„ 4066-70—5 cases each 45 pieces coloured brocades 45 inches.
Ex s.s. Massilia.
„ 4301-5—5 cases each 45 pieces figured brocades, 45 inches.
Ex s.s. Knowsley Hall.
„ 4051-55—5 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades, 45 inches
Ex s.s. Clan Lindsay.
„ 4081-85—5 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 45 inches
Ex s.s. Clan Chatter.
„ 4011-15—5 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 38 inches
„ 4016-20—5 cases each 45 pieces colored brocades 38 inches

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cots, tables, sideboard, meatsafe, hat and bookstands, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, cupboards, iron safe, cottage piano, dining-table, single harness, mandoline in case.

1.12 Bore D.B. gun with implements,
50 cases Beer in quarts and pints.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents and ladies' bicycles, such as Swift, Beeston Humber, Rambler free wheel, and others.
1 handsome onenside brougham.
1 Double C spring st te brouche rubber-tyred with backseat and movable coach box by Laurie and Marner.
1 rubber-tyred light landau.
1 English opensid brougham by Silk and Son.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE GARDEN PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. 7 A. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Beaulieu." Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice plants, consisting of varieties of ferns and palms, anthuriams, begonias, dracenas, crotons, and other flowering and foliage plants, also large size iron water tanks with ball, cocks, etc. the property of D. J. TATA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th October, 1904.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum............Rs.	48	Per Annum............Rs.	58
Half-yearly............ „	25	Half-yearly............ „	30
Quarterly............ „	13	Quarterly............ „	15
Monthly............ „	5	Monthly............ „	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum............Rs.	52	Per Annum............Rs.	60
Half-yearly............ „	29	Half-yearly............ „	32
Quarterly............ „	16	Quarterly............ „	18
Monthly............ „	6	Monthly............ „	6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY............As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 3-8
Third do. .... „ 3-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 12.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 3-8	= + 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	= unchanged
3 1-3 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-2	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 9-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	26 3-8	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	57 3-8	= — 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·37 1-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand........	4·85 1-2	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 " " Fine" Trade Bills........	2 3-4 per cent	= do
3 " " " Fine" Trade Bills........	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills........	3 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 3-8 per cent	= + 1-8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 50,00,000
Rs. 19·70 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 15·60 do Bombay
Rs. 5·80 do Madras

Rs. 41·10 At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 13 per cent. Average rate 16·03.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 8·90 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. nil do Bombay
Rs. nil do Madras

At 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 13 per cent. Average rate 16·96
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 60,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000

METALS.
Bar iron Belgian £4-16-6
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 sellers.
WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 1-4 N.-D. done } dull
White Karachi 30 N.-D., sellers } dull
RAPESEED—
Brown 30 5-8 O.-N. done dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 1-2 O.-N. sellers easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

TALLOW.
Finest Australian Beef 27-6
Finest Australian Mutton 28-0
Tone of auction quiet.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·66—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·48 —4	5·48 —4	5·48 —4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·48 —4	5·49 —4	5·50 —4
April.-May.	May-June.	
5·51 —4	5·52 —1	

Receipts at U S Ports........	57,000
Do. last year	42,000
Exports to Great Britain	27,000
Do. do Continent	25,000
In New York—	
Spot........	10·55
Futures, month of December........	10·15 — 7
Do. do. March	10·28 — 8
In New Orleans—	
Spot........	10 1-8— 1-16
Futures, month of Jan........	10·07 — 12
Do. do. April........	10·13 — 13
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 12th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	628 bales.
Wheat	37,790 cwts.
Linseed	1,139 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard........	1,406 "
Gingellyseed........	251 "
Poppyseed........	493 "
Groundnuts	51 "
Castorseed	18,175 "
Rice	25,552 "
Myrabollams	19 "
Cottonseed	616 "
Mowraseed	131 "
Gram........	1415 "
Joowar	7,480 "
Maize	118 "

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 31.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.				1s 4 1-32d
Bank Demand				1s 4 1-32d to 1-16
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3	do	do	......	170
Marks 3	do	do	......	138
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		......	135
Shanghai 30	do	do	......	188 1-2
Japan 30	do	do	......	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 97·8
1st Settlement ...31st October 97·7
Money Market,—Tone steadier.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 13th October 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October 5 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 14 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 13 to 4-13
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 5 8 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 26 to 28
GINGELLISEED.—Tone steady.
Howre Khandeish.........Rs. 38
15 per cent Mixed...... do 35
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent............ Rs. 29
Club No. 1 .... Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone— easier,
Estimated sales ....bales 8,000
Imports .... do nil,

Oct.-Nov.		Nov.-Dec.
5·42 —6		5·49 —6
Dec.-Jan.	Jan. Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5·42 —6	5·42 —6	5·43 —6
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5.44 —6	5·45 —6	5·46 —6

COTTON.—The market has again declined about Rs. 3 to 4 with little business reported,

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.
The following is the statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 1st Oct. to 7th Oct. :—In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—
Purchased silver 17
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c ....
Native States coin........ ...
Total 17

COINAGE—
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department........ 9
New Rupees made over to Native States...... ...
Total........ 9

BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—
New coin ready for delivery ....
Government Bullion 2
Currency Bullion *184
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin........ 2
Total 183

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.
Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage........ ...
Dollars Coined and paid over ....
Closing Balance of Bullion ....
* Exclusive of 57 of purchased silver brought on the Mint premises, but not yet received and including (4 of pence) rupees ready for delivery.

POONA 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAP.

Saturday October 15.

The Lingfield Plated—5 furlongs

Childs Guide 10 3 Dulamer 9 8 Kingston 9 3
Springlock 8 12 Epitome 8 10 Fotheringay 7 12
Roscommon 7 8 Carrecwick 7 3 Gum 7 0 Ural 6 13
Shotover 6 7 Overture 6 6 the Earl 6 4 Roese 6 0
Top weight not accepting we gets to be raised 4lbs

The Kirkee Handicap—1 Mile

Young Kohinoor 9 7 Talisman 9 4 Skylark 9 1
Bendigo 8 0 Arabian Flag 8 13 Rejoice 8 12 Mooreed 8 6
Syndicate 8 2 The Emperor 7 11 Hadhur 7 8 Turn of Luck 7 7 Zurrill 7 5 Smasher 7 3 Royal Blood 6 13
Rightful 6 9 Ethan 6 7 Regular 6 a
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs

The Lanowli Plate—6 furlongs

Oriental 9 12 Mint 9 3 Achilles 9 2 Grey Fox 9 1
Young Kohinoor 90 Serjal... 8 13 Little Joker 8 12
Hermit 8 9 Moor..ed 8 2 Farewell 8 0 Nainawa 8 0
Yetbo 7 9 Ferdose 7 7 False Start 7 4 Turn of Luck 7 4
Zurriff 7 2 Bukhtawar 6 12 Baedit II 6 10 Sugger 6 4
Top weight not accepting weights to be raid 9lbs

The Sydney Plate—6 furlongs

Gun Metal 9 7 Koko 9 2 Min 8 8 Wheetfoot 8 5
Indabba 8 3 Pet Gerl 8 2 Ping Pong 8 1 Olga 7 8
Wakeful 7 5 La France 6 11 Persuit II 6 9
Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs

Horse Welter Plate—7 furlongs

Dumbell 12 12 Nancy Till 10 9 Mracle 10 1 Barluck 9 12
Musketeer 9 5 Ranaway Gird 9 0 Primrose II 8 10
Top weight not acccepting weights to be raised 12lbs

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W I T C

Poona 12th October 1904.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MISTRI—October, 13, at her House No 57, Mistri House, Mint Road, Bai Heerabai daughter of Aderjee Dhunjeebhoy Mistri and wife of Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee Mistri and sister of Shapoorjee Aderjee Mistri. Deeply mourned by her relatives and friends, Funeral this (Friday) morning at 7-30 A M.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DALGETTY—October 7, at Luskerpore Tea Estate, S. Sylhet, the wife of Arthur B. Dalgetty, M. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KEELAN—BARRY—October 4, at Portobello, Edinburgh, Henry Percival Keelan, Captain and Adjutant, 107th Pioneers, eldest son of E. J. Keelan, Esq., C. E., P. W. D. (retired) to Winifred Marry, third daughter of Lieut.-Colonel A. Barry, I. M. S., (retired) of Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

NEWTON—October 3, at Bhowallie, Kumaon, Samuel Barton Newton, in his 7th years.

BLACKLAWS—October 10, at Presidency General Hospital Calcutta, Edward James Blacklaws, Mechanic, Champdany Jute Mills.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 2-31m., 2-28a. Low water, 8-29m., 8-18a.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

POLO ponies requiring measurement must be at the Bombay Stable Co.'s yard on Sunday the 16th at 9-30 a. m,

FOUND.—A white metal watch and chain were found lying on Lady Jamsetji Road on Wednesday by the police. The articles are now in the office of the Commissioner of Police.

THEFT IN A HOSPITAL.—Byramji N. Patel, manager of Dr. Masina's hospital at Clare Road, has reported to the police the theft of Rs. 200 in currency notes, from the drawer of a writing desk on the second floor of the Hospital building on Wednesday.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—We are informed that Mr. Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar has ceased to be a member of the firm of Muljee Dharamsi and Kamdar and the business will hereafter be carried on under the style and firm of Muljee and Dharamsi as formerly.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Nana, a Hindu lad, aged seventeen, was found lying dead in No. 2 hold of the steamship Hampstead in the Prince's Dock at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. As the boy was working on board the vessel, it is supposed that he lost his hold of the ladder and fell, fracturing his neck.

THEFT BY AN EX-REGIMENTAL SEPOY.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Hamilton charged Fulkhan Kamruddin, formerly employed as a sepoy in the 121st Pioneers with the theft of ten sovereigns and Rs. 100 in cash, the property of Sikandarkhan Vajirkhan, a Subedar of the same regiment. It appeared that on the evening of the 5th instant when the complainant was on his rounds to take a roll-call, he returned to find the door of his room opened. On making a close search of the room he saw his box broken open and found ten sovereigns and Rs. 100 in silver missing. On a report being made to the police the accused was arrested and from him was recovered a portion of the money. The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was made a cat's paw of by others who were on unfriendly terms with him, and the case was the outcome of malice towards him. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

BREACH OF TRUST.—Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Aldridge charged Gunpat Dhondoo, a Hindu, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of ornaments of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Bhiva Krishna, a mill-hand residing at Tank Bunder. The evidence showed that about eight months ago the accused asked the complainant for the loan of his two ornaments saying that he required them to wear at the wedding of his brother and promising to return them in a few days. He did not return them and when complainant made a demand for them, he put him off from time to time. The complainant subsequently learned that the accused had pledged the ornaments with a Marwari and reported the matter to the police. The latter on enquiries ascertained that the accused had pawned with the same Marwari the ornaments which he had obtained from two other persons on similar pretences. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. There are two other similar charges against the accused, which were not proceeded with for want of time.

A GUJARATI HEALTH SERIES.—An attempt to compose a Gujarati Health Series, primarily for the school going population has been made by Mr. R. P. Masani, M. A. who is already very popular with the Gujarati reading public as an author and lecturer. In the first volume much useful information concerning air, food, and water is given in the form of a lively dialogue. The chief feature which makes the book very suitable for the object in view, is that whatever is taught is such as can be daily practised with advantage. Moreover, no statement is made, nor any maxim laid down, without giving the necessary explanation in the simplest language possible. It is curious that the importance of instruction in the laws of health should have so long remained unrecognised by school authorities. The task, is of course not quite simple. It must needs take time ere the most suitable health course for schools is agreed upon and the most suitable text books are written for the purpose. Meanwhile however, any such attempts as that of Mr. Masani ought to receive cordial support.

CAUGHT IN A MACHINE.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, for Bombay, conducted an inquiry, regarding the death of Bhima Jannoo, aged twenty five years, residing at Jacob Circle. The evidence showed that the deceased was an oilman employed in the Bomanji, Petit mill, Clerke Road. On Wednesday morning, he was oiling the air propeller in the sizing department of the mill, when his right hand was caught in the machine, which was in motion at the time. Bhima attempted to extricate himself and in doing so, had his tuft of hair caught in the machine. His head was dragged in and after being lifted up, he was thrown bodily on to the platform. On an alarm being raised by some of the operatives working in the department, the engine was stopped and the deceased was removed from the platform. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured and that he had sustained other injuries. He died the same evening. The propeller is about twenty feet above the floor and is reached by means of a ladder. The deceased was standing on the platform oiling the machine, when the accident occurred. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

OFFICIER D'ACADEMIE.—The friends of Mr. E. R Sahiar, Head French Teacher at the Elphinstone High School, will be glad to know that the French Government have conferred on him the distinction of "Officier d'Academie" in recognition of his merits as a French scholar and the encouragement he has given to popularize the study of the French tongue in Bombay. Only four years ago a Silver Medal was presented to him by Alliance Francaise for similar reasons, he being the first recipient of the honour. His two hand books of French Grammar and Idiom have proved valuable to students going up for the entrance examination. Mr. Sahiar is a pupil of the late Professor Pedraza who early noticed his zeal and earnestness to cultivate the study of the French language and literature During the last three years Mr. Sahiar was an examiner at the University School Final Examination. During his connection with the Elphinstone High School for the last twenty-eight years a large number of students has studied under Mr. Sahiar, who is esteemed by all who come in contact with him.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—At the Dadar Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, for Bombay, conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Luxuman Rama, a Hindoo, mill-hand, aged eighteen years. The evidence showed that the deceased lived in a hut, near the Dadar Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He was in the habit of sleeping near the bridge of the Railway station and about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, he left the hut to sleep at the usual place. He did not return home the next morning and a search was made for him, but without success. At 3 p. m. the same day a milkman, while returning home, saw the body of a man floating on the surface of the water in a quarry hole near the station. On a close inspection, he found a pyran, bundi and cap lying at a spot leading to the water. The milkman informed the police, who had the body removed from the water, which was subsequently identified to be that of the deceased Luximon. There were no marks of violence on the body which was dressed only in a "lungoti." His clothes which were found lying near the place were also identified. It is supposed that the deceased, while bathing in the water early in the morning, accidently went beyond his depth and was drowned unperceived by any one. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

UNPROTECTED QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, for Bombay, conducted an inquest, at Soupari Baug Road, yesterday, relative to the death of Suntoo Gunnoo, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years. It appears that he deceased worked in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel and lined in an oart off Soupari Baug Road On Monday evening, Suntoo and two of his friends named Nanabhoy and Daji Mali, were out on a spree. Starting from the Elphinstone Road Station, by a local train, they arrived at Girgaum, where they had drinks. After visiting several grog shops and other places in the native town, they returned to Parel, the deceased being the worse for liquor. At Soupari Baug Road, they parted from each other to go home. The deceased, who was staggering, was seen entering the oart by his friends, but it seemed he did not reach home and the next morning his family began searching for him. The police were informed and subsequently the deceased's body was found floating in a quarry hole near his hut. It is surmised that the deceased while walking to the hut, through the oart must have missed his footing and fallen into the pit, which is quite unprotected. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider to the effect that steps should be taken by the proper authorities to cause some protection to be placed round this quarry hole to prevent the recurrence of such regrettable and apparently avoidable occurrences.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The Rance, of Wadhwan Durbar, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, gave birth to an heir apparent to the Gadi on Monday. In consequence, the whole town was en fete. Alms were freely given to the poor and at night there were illuminations to mark the occasion. Messages of congratulations are pouring in.—The Thakore of Wadhwan while on his way to Bombay, had to pay a sum of one thousand rupees at Viramgaum as Customs duty for a box of jewels which he carried. He contended that these were wearing apparel and should be exempted from customs duty but without avail. He has bought thirteen horses for twenty six thousand rupees. They are high spirited animals.—There is as yet no trace of the budmashes who murdered a Hindu widow and her two sons. The persons arrested on suspicion throw no light on the matter. The Maharaja has evinced much interest in the case and had been to the scene of the murder to investigate.—For the past two or three days the weather has been very hot this side, the temperature being 108° at 2 p. m. as registered in the medical hall "Khar Gate," while last night the clouds rolled on and lightning occurred promising heavy rain, but none fell here. There are reports of rain having fallen at Ningala, Botad and Rampur and the agricultural prospects there have brightened. People here also expect rain shortly, the air being laden with humidity and skies being cloudy.

DEMANDING A NOTE FOR CANCELLATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit instituted by Salley Mahomed Allarkhia against Abdulabhoy Khakibhoy Readymoney, for a declaration that plaintiff was not liable to pay to defendant a sum of Rs. 5,000 under a promissory note. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Little and Co appeared for the defendant.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said the suit was brought for the cancellation of a promissory note executed by the plaintiff in favour of the defendant, upon two grounds—1. that there was no consideration for the note; and 2. that, if there was, it had failed by reason of the defendant's refusal to carry out his part of the agreement, for the due performance of which the note was executed. The defendant denied both these allegations and counter-claimed in respect of the promissory note. The circumstances were shortly these. Mr. Ahomedbhoy Hubibbhoy obtained on the 17th October 1903 a decree in a suit against four brothers, Rahimtulla Samjee and others, who traded under the name and style of Somjee Parpia and Company. The latter appealed against the decree and applied for stay of execution. On the 19th November 1903, the Court passed an order that execution should stay provided Somjee Parpia and Company, furnished security to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary for the amount of the decree and probable costs of suit within fifteen days from the date of the order; and that if such security were not furnished, the Prothonotary should issue warrants of arrest of the defendants in the suit. On the 30th November 1903, Somjee Parpia and Co's attorneys wrote to Ahmedbhoy's attorneys, informing them that the defendant in the present suit would give security. On 1st December 1903, the defendant appeared, gave his name as security, and deposited certain title deeds with and gave a cheque for Rs. 4,000 to the Prothonotary. This date, his Lordship said, was important because the real question in the case was whether the agreement to pass the promissory note of 3rd February 1904, of which cancellation was sought by the plaintiff, was entered into before this date, as alleged by the defendant, or after it as alleged by the plaintiff. The defendant's case was this. Somjee Parpia and Company, through Jaffer, one of the partners in that firm, and the plaintiff requested him to stand security to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and agreed to indemnify him. The defendant consented to stand as surety, and one of the terms on which the defendant agreed was that the plaintiff should pay him Rs. 5,000 cash by way of indemnity. The plaintiff subsequently asked to be allowed to pass a promissory note for the amount, and the defendant consented. Upon the faith of this agreement between him and the plaintiff, the defendant gave his name as surety to the Prothonotary, deposited certain title deeds, and gave the cheque. The plaintiff passed the promissory note after the date of the said deposit in accordance with the previous agreement, and he was bound to pay its amount, the defendant having already performed his part of the agreement and incurred liability as surety for Somjee Parpia and Company. The plaintiff, on the other hand, averred that he had nothing to do with the transactions up to the date of the deposit, that he came upon the scene some time after the defendant had already bound himself as surety and deposited his title deeds with the Prothonotary that he executed the promissory note, because, after the defendant had deposited his deeds with that officer, he declined to complete the security by transferring the deeds into the name of the Prothonotary. Under these circumstances, said the plaintiff, the brothers constituting the firm of Somjee Parpia and Company became apprehensive of arrest at the instance of their decree-holder, and with tears in their eyes they begged of the plaintiff to pass a promissory note to the defendant for Rs. 5,000 as an inducement to him to complete the security. And that was why according to the plaintiff, he passed the promissory note on the 3rd February 1904. The plaintiff further alleged that, notwithstanding that, the defendant refused to complete the security by the requisite transfer and placed the partners of Somjee Parpia and Company in peril of arrest and incarceration in the civil jail. On this ground the plaintiff contended the consideration, if there was any, for his promissory note, had failed; and the defendant's refusal to perform his part of the contract entitled him to put an end to it and claim the cancellation of the promissory note. His lordship after reviewing the facts and the law at considerable length, said that, in his opinion, there was no such refusal on the defendant's part as could entitle the plaintiff to put an end to the contract. His lordship's conclusion upon the evidence was that the defendant never refused absolutely and unconditionally to complete his security; the refusal was only conditional; and could not be treated as a refusal within the meaning of section 39 of the Contract Act, so as to entitle the plaintiff to put an end to the contract. Moreover, that conditional and qualified refusal was due to the conduct and default of the plaintiff, Jaffer, and Rattonjee and the plaintiff could not be allowed to take advantage of it. It was satisfactory to him, his lordship said, that he was able to arrive at this conclusion of law in the case, and decide it so as to do substantial justice. The defendant had been unfairly treated by the very men who ought to have stood by him after having pledged their faith. His lordship passed a decree for the defendant for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 29th Feburary 1904 up to the date of judgment, and cost, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, of the Civil Service of India, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the place of Mr. William Henry Crowe, of the Civil Service of India, retired.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. E. H. Waterfield I. C. S, proceeding on leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. D. Sheppard to be a non-official visitor of the Yeravda Central Prison.

The services of Captain H. J. R. Twigg, M. B., I. M. S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 8th October, for employment in the Jail Department.

Mr. Joseph Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial and Legislative Departments, is placed on special duty for a period of one month and a half from the 15th October for the purpose of examining the proposals submitted by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind for the revision of establishments of the Civil Courts in the Province of Sind.

Mr. A. Willard acts as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government and to be in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments during the absence on deputation of Mr. Joseph Bocarro.

Mr. F. C. Griffith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, passed on the 19th September an examination in Sindhi.

Captain V. G. Menzies, 36th Jacob's Horse, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant N. M. Carpendale.

Mr. A C. Wild, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri, passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd October.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create, a temporary appointment of an officer to test the qualification of tapedars and supervising tapedars in Sind in survey work, and to appoint Mr. W. D. Wilkins to it.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., Assistant Collector Sholapur, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S , proceeding on leave.

Mr. A Montgomerie, I.C.S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on 3rd October.

Miss M. E. Chubb has been appointed to be Inspectress of Girls' Schools in Sind vice Miss A. M. Forbes, resigned.

Captain C. H. S. Lincoln, M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), I. M. S., has been allowed an extension by one week of the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Government Notification.

Major W S P Ricketts, M B, I M S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Broach.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant leave of absence under medical certificate for five and a half months to the Honourable Mr. E M H Fulton C S I, I C S.

Mr. E. O. Mawson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Gujarat Irrigation District to the Secretariat for employment on special duty at Poona.

Mr. C. J. Hansoti, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Gujarat, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. C. B. Pooley, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on the 1st October, a colloquial examination in Marathi.

Mr. A.X. Moraes, L.C.E , Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, passed on the 3rd October an examination in Marathi.

Mr. J. C. Bell, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Mr. F. P. B. Wood, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted temporarily to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay."

Mr. T. Ryan, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reappointed Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Officiating Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A BORDER RAID.

SOME particulars have reached the "Pioneer" from Kohat of the raid by Afridis into British territory last month. The party consisted of fifteen Zakka Khel and after crossing the frontier of the Kohat district they boldly worked down towards Bannu. They secured a certain amount of property from villages which they "held up" and also four rifles. In the pursuit which was eventually instituted by border police and villagers, the raiders turned at bay and fought a rearguard action on a small scale for practically a whole day. They left one of their number, wounded, behind, and on the following day another who had been hit was killed. The rest of the gang escaped taking more wounded men with them. They made for their homes and the news rapidly sped of their bold adventure across the border and has not been long in inciting an imitation of their exploits. The individual men concerned in the first raid are now known indeed, but after a success of the kind they were not likely to conceal their identity. They are boasting that they will repeat the raid shortly in order to avenge the death of one man and the capture of another, which is purely an Afridi way of regarding the end of the adventure.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade........	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	2	1	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi........	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	5	5	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion......	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli........	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	1	7
Total........	12	11	87
Total plague deaths to date...277,148		229,127	
Same date last year	9	12	73

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
0	0

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. More precious than Gold. Diarrhœa, dysentry and cholera are, through the summer's heat, carrying off the young, as the winter's cold destroys the aged. In the most acute cases, where the internal medicines cannot be retained, the greatest relief will immediately result from rubbing Holloway's soothing Ointment over the abdomen. The friction should be frequent and brisk, to insure the penetration of a large portion of the unguent. This Ointment calms the excited peristaltic action and soothes the pain. Both vomiting and griping yield to it; where fruit or vegetables have originated the malady, it is proper to remove all indigested matter from the bowels by a moderate dose of Holloway's Pills before using the Ointment.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 13.

Thursday.—A general fall of pressure has taken place but the largest fall has occurred in North-West India, Baluchistan and Kashmir. Judging from the winds a shallow depression possibly of a cold weather type is lying over lower Sind and North-West Gujrat. Pressure continues low over the Bay and cloud has decreased in Gujarat and the Peninsula and has increased slightly in Rajputana, while moderately thick cloud is reported from Kumaon, Himalayas and adjacent districts. Rain has fallen in Assam, the East Coast districts and West Central Provinces and local rain in the Deccan and South India. Coconada reports 2 inches, Tezpur 1 1-2, Masulipatam, Madura, Salem, Raichur, Sholapur, Amraoti, Dhubri one; Mandalay, Gauhati, Trichinopoly, Kurnool, Poona, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Cuddalore half an inch. Local duststoms are probable during the next 24 hours in the plains of North-West India and thunderstorms are possible in the hills of upper India. Rain is likely to be only local in the Deccan and South India but fairly general rain may be expected on the East Coast. Local rain is probable in the West Central Provinces, Assam and Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 13TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings, progressing favourably excepting wheat.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Cotton plants want fine weather, Crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Cotton prospects much improved. Food grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Broach.—Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton healthy. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Seasonable. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over the whole country, the fall having been brisk in Sind the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and at Hoshangabad, Raipur, Nagpur, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Hyderabad (Deccan). The barometer is below normal over a large area more especially in Gujarat Sind, Rajputana and at Agra, where it is from ·04" to ·08" in defect of normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 13° in excess at Bellary, Deesa and Karachi, and 5° to 7° in defect at Amraoti, Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur; minimum 5° to 9° in excess in Kathiawar, Berar and at Surat, Malegaon, Khandwa, Indore, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Ajmer, Jaipur and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 1 5° at Karachi and the lowest 61° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places

Rain has fallen at several stations in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and at Khandwa and Rajkot. The heaviest amounts recorded are Sholapur, Malegaon, Amraoti and Masulipatam about three-quarters of an inch, and Poona, Ahmednagar and Trichinopoly about half an inch.

Weather.—An are of abnormally low pressure lies over Sind and the greater part of Gujarat were weather is slightly unsettled. Local rain is to be expected in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and Berar. In Gujarat only light local scattered rain if any, if likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th October 1904

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·833
Temperature of the air ....degrees	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air........	0·855
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)...	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General-Directions of Wind.*	SSE, S, ESE,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	184
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	0·30
" " year	33·16
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th Oct., ...	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

A MILL OFFICIAL'S AFFAIRS.

SETTLEMENT OF AN ACTION.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Russell at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, and Wadia, on behalf of the defendants applied for a consent decree in the suit brought by Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, the agents of the Empress, the Connaught, the James Greaves, the Howard and Bullough, the Leopold, the Imperial and the Anglo-Indian Mills, against Christalina De Souza Athaide, widow of the late D. C. Athaide Superintendent of their mills, and his five sons and two daughters, most of whom were minors. Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs,

The prayer of the plaint was for a declaration that the various movable and immovable properties, consisting of houses, insurance polices, etc., which Athaide died possessed of, and which the defendants had inherited as his heirs, were purchased from plaintiffs' monies, which Athaide, during his long term of employment with them, had appropriated to his own use, and therefore, the properties should be handed over to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Lowndes said the suit arose out of the Empress and other Mills claiming large sums of money which the plaintiffs, alleged had been misappropriated. The terms agreed to by the parties were that the whole of the property belonging to Athaide should be divided into two equal parts, one of which was to go to the plaintiffs, and the other to the defendants as heirs of Athaide. In fact, the defendants gave half the property to the plaintiffs, who, on their part, gave up their claims to the rest. There were some minors as defendants, but the Court would take it from him (counsel), who was well conversant with all the facts, that the arrangement was very much to the benefit of the minors.

The Judge : I should think so ; as half the property goes to them.

A decree was passed in terms signed by counsel.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Strathnevis, 2,362 tons, Captain J. Buchanan, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Hampstead, 1,482 tons, Captain S. G. Meadows sailed to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Appalache, 2,420 tons Captain J Simpson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Batoum with a cargo of 4,520 tons petroleum

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1,840 tons, Captain J Maclean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit, 29th September, with a general cargo, 20 cases opium, 8 horses and 2 cabin and 196 deck passengers.

THE steamer Dwarka, 779 tons, Captain W H Rothewell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi; 11th October, with a general cargo, one cabin 292 deck passengers.

THE steamer Rein, 723 tons, Captain H. Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 25th September, with a cargo of timber.

THE steamer Secundra, 1,675 tons, Captain C. W. Goode, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr. R Muncherjee and 4 others and 2 deck passengers.

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla :—

Storm signal. Weather apparently unsettled off the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts. Hoist cautionary signal.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla, dated Oct. 13th, 11hrs. 37mts. Storm signal—lower cautionary signal, shallow depression apparently passed in land.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes	....		M M & Co
Secundra........	1675	Goode	....		M M & Co
Itola	3361	LeMarchand	Calcutta		M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Henrick	China	10-10	P & O Co
Ckara	2476	Fenwick	....		M M & Co
Chupra	1436	Hawkes	Calcutta		M M & Co
Strathnevis	2302	Buckanan			Greaves Cotton & Co
Arroyo........	2307	Plough			Andrew Yule & Co
Tara........	3650	Herrington	....		M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace	....		W & A G & Co
Vadala........	2164	Skinner	....		M M & Co
Argyll	2281	Anderson	....		W & A G & Co
Arcadia........	3415	Cubitt	Aden	22-10	P & O
R I M S Canning		Comdr.	Rowsill		R I M
R I M S Clive		Comdr.	Beauchamp		R I M
Aynthia........	694	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
Adato........	2145	Brodie			Bo Co
R I M S........		Hardinge-Comdr.	Warden		R I M
Appalachee	2126	Simpson	....		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
G	Hampstead........	1483	....	Gulf........	13-10	S Dhrumsy & Co
K	Stadwell	2592	Toston	Antwerp	22-10	M M & Co
N	Morsoori........	1735	Hannah	R Sea Ports	22-10	B & P S N
O	Secunder........	1073	Bretiner	Mauritius	20-10	H S Sidick
P	Swaledale........		Marship	Antwerp	22-10	M M & Co
Q	Lindula........	2080	Tucker	Zanzibar	18-10	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Puri........	643	Ahmed	Mangalore	14-10	Shepherd
Panavi........	552	Mohamed	B'negar	15-10	Shepherd

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Henry Bolckow	639	Kemp	Singapore	15-10	B & P S N

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Imaum........	3703	Pemberthy	Dunkirk	22-10	K Nixon & Co
2	Scindia........	3453	Atres	L'pool	19-10	W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino........	3044	Canipa	Genoa	15-10	G Ferrero
4	Ischia........	2784	Magenzini	China	17-10	G Ferrero
6	Pekin	3952	Cooke	China	15-10	P & O Co
8	Inkonka........		Moore	Dunkirk	22-10	T Morrison & Co
10&11	Nubia........	3844	Tillard	China	2-11	Bo Co
12	Persia........	4198	Bruce	London	15-10	P & O S N

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Appalache........	Simpson	Batoum, Sept 29
13	R I M S Hardinge........	Warden	Berbera, Oct 3
	Reins s........	Olsen	Bagkok, Sept 25
	Dwarka s........	Rothwell	Karachi, Oct 11
	Henzada s........	Maclean	Koweit, Sept 29

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Assaye	(Trp.) Dowell	Southampton
13	Kola	McDearmid	Persian Gulf
	Hampstead s	Meadows	Busreh

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday

Steamer Secundra, Goode for Calcutta, &c.
Steamer Strathnevis, Buchanan for Calcutta.
The following vessels entered for loading yesterday
Steamer Nubia, for China, &c.
Steamer Inkonka, for Antwerp, Dunkirk, &c.
Steamer Itola, for Calcutta, &c.
Steamer Lindula, for Zanzibar, &c.
Steamer Chupra, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	From
8	Gregory Apcar........	2910	Hongkong
8	Shahjehan	1065	Chittagong
8	Nubia	2319	Liverpool
8	Knight Bachelor	4092	Barry Docks
8	Crostafels	3176	Rangoon
8	Sirsa	1675	Bombay
9	Berwick Castle	5788	East London
9	Vosges........	2551	Port Elizabeth
9	Meryen........	1330	London
9	Pachumba	344	Rangoon
10	Beckenham........	2983	Port Elizabeth
10	Rajput	3015	Ttzal
10	Itinda........	1362	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Names.	Tons.	For
8	Fancoora........	1193	Bombay
8	Nenseafels	1651	Hamburg and Bremen
8	Maharaja	1115	Port Blair etc
9	Orwell	2146	Bombay
9	Kirkfield........	1890	Dundee
9	Arratoon Apcar	2879	Hongkong
9	Ethiopia........	1312	Chittagong
9	Saga	699	Singapore
9	Nadir	2041	Bombay
9	Florida	2010	New York
10	Twingone	1123	Rangoon
10	Bangala........	1935	Rangoon
10	Ujina	3126	Mauritius
10	Seminole........	2777	Dundee
11	Hesstia........	2116	Hamburg
11	Kenley	2231	Colombo
11	Patiala	1909	Rangoon
11	Romulus	1222	Barcelona

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
7	Nowshera	Calcutta
9	Clan Alpine........	Coast
11	E F Ferdinand	Calcutta
11	Bihara	Rangoon

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China with the outward Mails of the 7 instant, left here at noon to-day (Thursday.)

ADEN, OCTOBER 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 8 instant, arrived here at 5 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—154 bales wool N Gooculdass; 15 bales wool G Gungadas; 39 bales cotton fly P H Chichgar and Co; 500 cwts Joomer and 100 cwts Kargadass L-Purshotum; 66 bales wool Jadhowjee Karra; 30 bales wool W J and Graham and Co;

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—7 bales Woollen carpets and 1 case Haferdashery Industrial Mission and Society 1300 cwts cotton Ralli Brothers; 1 bale cotton carpets Samuel Fitze and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Shadwell s—40 0 cwts n ourasseen 125 bales cotton 1000 cwts castorseed 35348 cwts linseed 1003 cwts cotton seed 10044 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 8,00 cwts castorseed Nansee Khatau and Co 116253 cwts wheat 2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2400 cwts linseed Ernst Lam and Co; 1003 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 9000 cwts mowraseed 2000 cwts rapeseed 1 02 cwts mustarseed A Blaschek and Co

Swaledale s—6 44 cwts wheat and 528 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 320 cwts wheat Tata and Co: 2000 cwts castorseed Nansee Khataz and Co; 1006 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher

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Deo Balduino s—1000 cwts linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCT. 14, 1904.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

MR. A. ROGERS, a former member of the Bombay Civil Service, has taken Mr. G. Subhramania Iyer to task for the work entitled "Some Economic Aspects of British India" which he published some time ago. In so doing he gives him a piece of advice which other native writers would do well to adopt. It is with regard to the use of intemperate language. Mr. Rogers asks Mr. Subhramania whether he could not see that the very extravagance of his language would have no other effect than to make the British public mistrust his assertions and arguments altogether. This is a point we have more than once impressed upon native writers, but they love the sharp-pointed pen and the ink of wormwood and gall—to their own undoing. As to the views of Mr. Subhramania, as a whole, Mr. Rogers takes no more exception than we did ourselves at the time his book was published. He points out that the first chapter is a reproduction—with "slight changes" of the author's address as President of the Provincial Conference held at Coconada in 1902; it contains a resumé of the present economic situation in India and commences with a pessimistic view of the results of recent famines which are said to be increasing in their frequency. Now, writes Mr. Rogers, it is an acknowledged fact that the country is liable to visitation of famine in various regions in consequent of its peculiar geographical and climatic situation, but there is no proof that those visitations are more frequent now than in former days. It is true, Mr. Rogers continues, that there is more talk about them, on account of the greater publicity given to their circumstances through increased facilities of intercommunication between different parts of the country and the great spread of journalism in recent times, which has taken the place of the imperfect records of former days and to some extent, owing to the greediness for news, has created a tendency to exaggerate into famine areas local failures of crops which would have remained unnoticed and unrecorded in the annals of the olden days. This is indisputable, as also is his statement that famine, properly so called has ceased to exist. Mr. Rogers is at pains to explain what he means by "famine, property so called." It is "an actual dearth of food, and he is quite justified in his assertion that in recent experience there was no part of the land into which grain was not conveyed by railways of recent construction, had the people possessed the means to purchase it with.

Mr. Rogers does not appear willing to go quite so far in his criticism of Government measures as General Fischer, to whose article we drew attention yesterday, but he seems inclined to believe that it might perhaps have done more to avail itself of the opportunities afforded by the physical configuration of the country to create storage works for irrigation. Yet he will not go further than to say that if these had been made use of to their fullest extent, not one-tenth of the land, would have been thoroughly protected against famine, so that the "ultima ratio" of the productiveness of the country must always depend on natural causes. Mr. Rogers agrees with Mr. Subhramania that the root of the evil of the whole economic condition of India lies in the extreme, not to say hopeless, poverty of the agricultural classes who form more than three-fourths of population. But he reminds his native friend that the question is: Is that poverty due more or less to the action of the British Government? Is it not a fact that the agriculturists of India, are, as a rule, very poor, have always been poor and always will be so? The proof that this is not due to the British rule lies in this, that there are many people who enjoy large areas of land entirely free from liability to assessment to the State land revenue and have been in such enjoyment ever since the days of native Government and who, as a rule, are even poorer than the ordinary ryots. Upon this point, most impartial critics are agreed. Mr. Rogers will not deny that under British rule the poverty of the people became more apparent than—for, as he shows, our system of civil jurisprudence forces their affairs more prominently into public notice—than in former times or even than at present in the Native States outside British law. The settlement of private debts in these was and is mostly in the hands of the parties themselves and not in those of public Courts of Justice. Poverty is not in reality greater than it formerly was, but it has come more to the surface—that is the state of the case in brief, and the assertion is one which those who decry British administration would have difficulty in attempting to controvert. One thing, however, must be admitted that the passing of the Indian Limitation Act of 1871 led the moneylenders into insisting upon more severe terms and firmer security for their loans than they ever had before. To remedy this, Agricultural Banks became necessary and unless Government takes more generous measures in their establisment than it has shown itself disposed to do the agriculturists cannot but suffer severely.

Mr. Rogers, in his review of the book, points out many mistakes into which Mr. Subhramania has fallen, at the same time giving him credit for whatever theories he propounds which are sound. On the subject of the exploitation of India by foreign capital he indicates several fallacies which he deems it advisable to expose. He protests against the assertion that the British Government, in order that British capital may pour into India, has changed the currency of the country, taking the money from the pocket of the Indian producer and putting it into that of the British merchants. In order that these merchants and the army of British officials with which India is burdened may make more money at the expense of the Indians, according to Mr. Subhramania, the latter have been taxed additionally, in consequence of the currency policy, to the extent of many crores. But Mr. Rogers explains that the expense of the change of currency policy has not only been borne by the British merchant and not by the Indian taxpayer, but the latter has thus been saved from heavy extra taxation that would otherwise have been necessary to meet the increased remittances to England the fall in the value of silver was causing the Indian Treasury. Indian unemployed capital is undoubtedly great, but British capital does not keep it unemployed. Government, year by year, is doing more to encourage its utilisation, but it is contrary to native traditions to employ it as British capital is employed and so it will remain for years to come. Mr. Subhramania knows this full well, and we imagine on second thoughts he will recognise that he did not represent hard and dry facts when he asserted that the Indian labourer is undergoing rapid physical deterioration, that the Indian people are being reduced to the lot of a race of coolies under which masters, whose labour the British capitalist is beginning to see is not in the long run so cheap as is imagined and for whom it is not worth his while to manufacture the cheap trumpery things that alone he can afford to buy. Mr. Subhramania's pen ran away with him there and he could not legitimately complain, had Mr. Rogers handled him much less magnanimously than he has. Perhaps Mr. Subhramania may see his way to make more slight alterations before his work enters into its second edition.

AN AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

It seems that the great impelling motive towards Australian Federation was the desire of each of the States to get something for which the others should pay. As each of the States puts in its claim for what it wants, there is a great deal of strong language from the other members of the Commonwealth; but it has come to be realised that a demand has only to be supported by a threat of secession to ensure its respectful consideration. The aspiration of one people, one destiny, meant to Queensland the solution of her Kanaka question. To South Australia, Federation meant getting rid of her northern territory on which a great deal of money had been unprofitably spent. Cynical Victorians have suggested that New South Wales found the "higher and rarer atmosphere of national life" in the prospect of getting the other States to help her to build the federal capital by finding the greater part of the money, and Victorians, Queenslanders, Tasmanians and others are denouncing the sordid desire of Western Australia to have a railway constructed as the price of her acceptance of federation. The language of the Victorians over the Trans-Continental railway scheme, in so far as it affects Western Australia, is especially virulent, and a leading Melbourne journal declares that it is such projects that have made so many hundreds of thousands of people deeply regret they ever voted the Federal ticket. Western Australia wants a railway constructed to Kalgoorlie. The proposed route crosses a thousand miles of desert and the opponents of the scheme refer to it opprobriously as the Desert Railway. It has been estimated that the cost of construction will be five millions sterling, and nobody ventures to assert that there is any prospect of its paying. Victoria, with its own financial difficulties, created by non-paying railways, strongly objects to be saddled with the proportion of the losses which would be involved in the working of the proposed line, and others of the States not directly interested in the scheme protest equally as strongly. But the West Australians have carried their point so far as to secure a survey being made at the cost of the Commonwealth. This, of itself, has given rise to bitterness of feeling among the representatives of other States who urge that the survey, which is to cost £ 20,000, is a matter to be undertaken and paid for by West Australia alone. The Western State is accused of violating the Federal compact and degrading it to low and despicable scheming in seeking to make its neighbours build for it a State railway line; albeit, it is prepared to bear its share of the losses in proportion to population. It is clear that sympathy and sentiment do not enter largely into the Federal bond, and all the States are asking themselves if the results of federation so far are quite what they anticipated.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

THERE is little change to be noted in the agricultural situation as revealed by the latest reports from the districts. Only in parts of the Konkan, the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country was there any rain during the past week and that but little. In Baroda territory relief works have been opened in the Okhamanda Mahal. The conditions in Baroda are, therefore, much more serious than in the neighbouring British territories where the situation is likely to have been still further improved by rain since the reports were furnished. In the Ahmedabad district standing cotton, which is described generally as in a condition from fair to good, is suffering from excessive heat in parts of Dholka taluka and needs more rain in Sanand. The conditions in the other Gujerat districts are pretty much what they were a week ago. A scarcity of fodder is generally apprehended in Broach, an insufficiency is still reported from the Olpad taluka of Surat, and scarcity prevails in parts of the Satara and Belgaum districts. In the rest of the Presidency proper, there is no dearth of fodder. In most of the Sind districts, however, there are places where the supply is inadequate. Prices of food grains appear to be generally steady throughout the Presidency.

THE MARINE BATTALION.

THE Marine Battalion, which was raised in Bombay more than a century and a quarter ago and has ever since had its head-quarters in the city, yesterday broke its long association with the Presidency town. It ceased to be known officially as the Marine Battalion last year when its title was changed to the 121st Pioneers, and it now goes to Poona. Yesterday afternoon the regiment marched through the city to entrain at Sassoon Dock. They went cheerily enough, but so far as the public was concerned the parting was that of old friends. The Marine Battalion has been an institution in Bombay since British power began its ascendancy. It was formed in January 1777 and its record since then is one of which any regiment might be proud. Its origin, history and lengthened association with the city have given it a place in the public mind that must be unique in regimental records; and Bombay, whose citizens have known it for so many generations, cannot but wish that its future may be one of increased efficiency and renown.

THE Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C. S. I., member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, arrived in Bombay. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival yesterday morning.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

THE export trade in wheat from the Punjab and Sind for shipment at Karachi still continues active and it is expected to last well into January.

MR. L. M. CRUMP, C.S., has been appointed Political Agent at Wano, in succession to the late Captain Eowring, Mr. Jelf being posted as Assistant Commissioner to Miranzai.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue of one mile of 2 ft. 6-in. railway tracks with accessories to each of the Durbars of Faridkot, Maler Kotla and Sirmur, for the instruction of their Imperial Service Sappers in plate-laying.

IT is notified in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette," that the sum of Rs. 5½ lakhs which the Karachi Municipality propose to borrow for the purpose of extending the drainage system will be raised by it at 4 per cent. interest per annum instead of 4 1-2 per cent interest: the amount of interest payable during the first year will therefore be Rs. 22,000 instead of Rs. 24,750 and the average annual payment as interest will be Rs. 11,270 instead of Rs. 12,679. All other conditions stand the same as in the original application.

EFFORTS are being made at Colombo at the instance of Dr. Pani, Assistant Health Officer of the Municipal Council to insist on all cooked food—especially confectionery—exhibited for sale in the streets and in boutiques being covered over with glass cases. The innovation is a most desirable one, says the "Times of Ceylon," but it is anticipated that the absence of a by-law empowering the Municipal Council to bring about the change, will be a hindrance to the enforcement of the new rule.

A LECTURE on Indian Agriculture was delivered to the members of the Saidapet Agricultural College Society by Mr. C. K. Subba Row, Sub-Assistant Deputy Director of Agriculture. The lecturer recalled the high estimation in which the art and the profession of agriculture was held by Hindus in ancient times. "Aryan" means "tiller of the soil." The honorific suffix "Iyer," which the Brahmin, who is so notoriously averse to practical agriculture, affects, only means "ploughman"; so does "Acharya." Mr. Subba Row finds one reason for the stagnation of Indian agriculture, which, in its essential features, is to-day what it was in Vedic times, in the prohibition imposed by the Hindu law-givers on all change in agricultural methods; and another in the estrangement of the intellectual classes from the pursuit of agriculture.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 11th October was 650, giving a death-rate of 43·55 per annum per thousand as against 33·77 the corresponding period of last year, and 50·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 49 died from fevers; 71, plague; 0, small-pox; 0, measles; 7, cholera; 2, leprosy; 62, phthisis; 62, diseases of the nervous system; 176, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 43, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 320; Hindu low caste, 82; Musalman, 133; Parsee, 78; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 5; European, 3; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 520 as against 392, the corresponding period of last year, and 342, the average over the past five years.

THE Railway Postal Conference which met at Simla last week, to consider the timing of the train services between Bombay and the Punjab concluded its deliberations on Saturday. The Conference had very considerable difficulty in getting together timings which would suit each individual railway and postal department in fact in reconciling the interests of the public as travellers with their interests as users of the post office. Finally a compromise was arrived at which is roughly as follows: The up-Punjab mail train will leave Bombay an hour and a quarter later than at present and arrive at Kalka and Lahore somewhat earlier than now. The Punjab-Bombay mail will leave Lahore and Kalka very substantially later as will also the connecting train from Lucknow and will reach Bombay a little later than at present, but in time to catch the homeward mail steamer, which will be detained should the train be running behind time. These alterations, we believe, will commend themselves to the public.

THE largest nugget ever found in the Canadian Klondyke is on exhibition at Dawson City, where it is suggested that it should form the nucleus of a new crown for the King, composed of gems and metals from every part of the Empire. The nugget is pure solid metal, and weighs eighty-five ounces.

A NUMBER of young men have been so impressed by the appearance of Mr. Seymour Hicks, who, in the second act of "The Catch of the Season," wears Court dress, that they have started a club, the object of which shall be the encouragement of the revival of breeches and stockings for men's evening wear in place of trousers. At present this association of smart young men has, for want of a better name, been dubbed the "Knickerbockers." To show a good example, fifty of these pioneers of sartorial changes have arranged a dinner party in the public room of the Carlton Hotel, when all present are pledged to wear knee breeches.

THE dispute to be brought before the Hague Arbitration Court, referred to in a recent telegram is between Japan on the one hand and Britain, France and Germany on the other. These last named Powers claim that buildings in the old foreign concessions on perpetual leases are exempt from the general house-tax which Japan seeks to impose on them. Other Powers such as Netherlands and the United States, while no parties in the case, will accept the decision of the Court. The arbitrators are the Japanese Minister in Paris, a French jurist and a high Norwegian official. A Belgian Minister of State acts as counsel for Japan.

THE agricultural motor-horse has come to stay. Very successful has been the working of a machine of this type on Lord Tweeddale's home farm at Yester, in Scotland. Old harvesters who remember the days when all the corn was cut by a row of Irish reapers, each armed with a keen "heuk," gaze with wonder on the motor traversing the field drawing a self-binder. Trials near Perth delighted a gathering of critics. The eighteen horse-power petrol machine weighs 30 cwt., and can be used for all and every kind of farm work. When not pulling a reaper or a plough or a harrow, it can be converted into a stationary engine, and drive a thresher, dynamo, pump, or mill. And on Sundays, it may be harnessed to the family conveyance and take them all to church.

"THE STAR OF SAVOY."

THE PRINCE OF PIEDMONT.

[BY MARY ALICE VIALLS.]

"J'attends mon astre"—"I wait for my star"! Once more has the House of Savoy justified its motto, the watchword of its destinies and hopes, and the long-looked-for advent of an infant heir to the Italian throne happily consolidates the position of the reigning dynasty. It is not, indeed, too much to say that to-day all Italy is rejoicing in the thrice happy event, so long hoped for, and so eagerly desired, which assures the lineal succession of the monarchy founded by "Il Re Galantuomo." May the "Star of Savoy" shine with unabated brilliancy and fortunate presage on this, the youngest of its scions!

Even the least superstitious observer will hardly deny the part that "good luck" has played in the destiny of the Piedmontese princes. It was to Savoy that Italy looked, and not vainly, at that dark period of her history when dawn was nearest, for the star that rose in blood and fire, and shone through the tears of Italian patriots, was fated to lead the House over whose destinies it presided to Kingship in the Eternal City itself. Or was it that the Casa di Savoia brought to the help of Italy—the Italy that was then only a "geographical expression," to use Metternich's tragic "mot"—that "energetic character and conscientious observance of duty" on which the philosopher tells us, good luck attends? The hard, levelheaded temperament, the stern sense of duty, the rectitude of purpose and loyalty to their plighted word—these are the saving qualities whereby the Princes of Savoy have climbed to "sovereign power," for if the volcanic South stands for the heart, Piedmont is as truly the head of Italy.

And surely, writes Mary Alice Vialls in the "Daily News," the story of that climb is gilded with a glory elsewhere absent in the sober annals of nineteenth century history and invested with a romantic interest to which the Savoy Princes in their own sturdy, rugged personalities were strangers. That romance, in which the blunt, matter-of-fact temperament of the Savoy leaders was so singularly deficient, dogged them in spite of themselves, and clothes each scene of the drama of Italian unification as with the glamour of the record of some paladin of mediæval story; every passage of it is fraught with such epic possibilities that its protagonists become heroes of romance in spite of themselves.

What more poignant picture can latter-day history show than that of the tragic evening after Novara, when Charles Albert, the "Re Tentenna," as he was jestingly called by his subjects, after courting the death he never found in the thickest of the fight stood looking out over that disconsolate plain of defeat before he took the bitter path of exile, the better to hide his broken heart, when the cause of Italian liberty seemed lost?

Or, again, when that same cause was being retrieved, and Italy was reviving in the throes of her "risorgimento," think of Victor Emmanuel marching along a flower-strewn way into Pistoia, amid the applause of the frantic people; rather is he like some knight errant who has strayed from the pages of the "Morte d'Arthur" as he grasps the fated sword of Castruccio Castracani that had "once made, in an ignorant feud, many orphans," hanging on the wall, till some patriot should take it down in defence of his country. For truly these Princes of the high Alps, these Counts of Maurienne—for such they were in their original mountain fastnesses—cared for little else than fighting. Rough and rugged soldier-souls, they knew little of and cared less for the peaceful arts, and were far more at home in camps than in Courts. As for Victor Emmanuel, when once he settled down in Rome—who does not remember his historic "mot," "j'y suis j'y reste"!—one of his greatest pleasures was the chase, and his old huntsman would tell with kindling eye of the exploits of "Il Re Galantuomo."

Even his successor, Humbert of tragic memory though he tried to carry on conscientiously his royal duties, cared for little else but militarism, and it is an open secret that his mania for developing the army and navy brought his country to the verge of bankruptcy, which the fatally "expansive" policy of Crispi did so much to precipate. Yet, with all his failings, the son of Victor Emmanuel had some of the strong qualities of his illustrious forebears. His warlike tastes did not quite obscure his softer feelings and his heroic devotion to his wretched Napolitan subjects at the time of the dire cholera epidemic will never be forgotten by Italians. That the ruinous regime of his Sicilian Minister, ending in the incredible disaster of Adowa, was inaugurated in his name was a misfortune which greater men than the late King Humbert would have found it hard to live down.

But if the rulers of Savoy were wanting in the softer emotions, the women of their House have been singularly great exemplars of "noblesse oblige." One can never forget that even the disgraceful regime of Ferdinand II. of Naples had its one redeeming figure in the angelic Christina of Savoy, who, though most cruelly treated by her worthless consort, was adored by her subjects, and lived and died enshrined by common consent as "the Saint."

In the Queen-Dowager, Margherita, her Italian subjects have found not only a popular idol, but their best friend. Gifted with rare personal beauty—even now she is a handsome and most majestic-looking woman—and highly intelligent and cultivated in every sense, the first Queen of Italy was well worthy of her somewhat difficult position. Her accomplishments were as numerous as her sympathies were wide. But more than all this is the impetus she has given to all humanitarian and educational work in Italy, especially in furthering the higher education of women and in promoting kindness to animals—ideals of which the Italy of the past was lamentably ignorant.

Perhaps it is these tastes that have caused her illustrious son, the present King, to dethrone the idol of militarism and to turn his attention to the practical arts of government and those pressing questions that affect the social and moral welfare of his people. Not only is he intensely democratic in his sympathies but the simple standard of living inaugurated by the King is not the least of the benefits he has conferred upon his people, for the ideals of the present head of the House of Savoy are widely different from those of his militant ancestors. One day he will be helping his kind-hearted consort to entertain hundreds of elementary school children, with their masters and mistresses, in his park; another, he will be traversing the highways, not at the head of his "carabinieri," with flags flying and bands playing, but in the peaceful if unkinglike garb of the automobilist. On one of these journeys he stopped to inspect the fortress of Col di Nava, near Raconigi, but the officer in charge strongly resented being catechised by the strange "chauffeur" on the subject, and not till the King had doffed his blue motorist spectacles did his astonished interlocutor recognise his visitor.

But the figure on whom all eyes are turned to-day in respectful sympathy is the young Queen Elena, to whom, in her new-found happiness, countless hearts will go out in joyful sympathy. Quite apart from the State considerations involved, the birth of an heir to the crown will bring charming Queen Elena nearer still, if that be possible, to the hearts of her subjects, to whom her passionate love of children, and her special interest in those of the poor, have so greatly endeared her. To the children of the working classes she has been a veritable good angel, their protectress and benefactress in a thousand gracious, kindly ways. More than ever to-day will the Queen, whose sweet motherliness is her nearest and dearest claim to the affections of her people, be the object of their prayers and blessings, and that the Star of Savoy may long continue to shine over the Quirinal and its Royal family is a hope that many besides Italians will share.

ONE of the horses encamped near Athy, country Kildare, for the Army manœuvres, having bolted, his example was followed by 600 others. All broke bounds at full gallop and ran down the public road which divided the troop, and they were afterwards captured. Some of the animals were badly hurt, and four troopers, who were seriously injured, had narrow escapes with their lives, having been galloped over by the panic-stricken horses while they were asleep in their tents.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

JAPANESE GAINING GROUND.

OYAMA'S TACTICS.

RUSSIAN FORCE CUT OFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The tle was resumed to-day the result being indecis

Thelussians have a heavy force upon the Japanright in the direction of Taitseho, but it is believthe Japanese checked the turning movements

This great anxiety at St. Petersburg in refer to Mistchenko's Cavalry of which nothing has heard for two days.

Thincides with Reuter (Tokio) stating that a Russrigade with 2,000 Cavalry and two guns crosse Taitseho on the 9th instant, with the objef striking Kuroki's flank and that the Japhad cut off their retreat and hope to capture ther

l Oyama reports on the 10th instant, that thenese are gaining ground and that the Russiask on Hsienchwang, north-east of Saimatee walsed.

l Sakharoff on the 11th instant, reports de fighting north of Yentai, the heights bernately held by Russians and Japanese.

l Daniloff was wounded in the leg, but did nguish his command.

ritish steamer Fuping has been captured the blockade at Port Arthur.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

al Oyama met General Kuropatkin's advance general advance, the main strength being broad front from the line to Yentai. The s apparently scattered, tried to strike before centrated forces were in touch on Tuesday.

es the direct movement the Russians are ing to strike the Japanese right at two widely separated.

ils of the official reports to the morning of h instant show that the Japanese right was ell holding its positions in the vicinity of n on the Taitse after desperate fighting which l proceeding, the enemy apparently being ced.

neral Oku on the Japanese left reports his right General Nodgu's left attacked the enemy at taitzu four miles north of Yentai mines, but sunset on the 10th failed to dislodge him.

neral Oku's centre dislodged the enemy from osition at Patungshan which the Russians occuon the 9th.

eneral Oku's left, after attacking the enemy ling Hsiliavshatien, continued the advance to kiatun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London 12th October, states that a tendency ists here and in Paris and New York to regard neral Kuropatkin's advance as either a bid for the nief Command or a result of dictation from St. etersburg.

The Parish "Journal" says that the fact that neral Mistchenko, who was detached to turn e Japanese light, has not been heard of for two ays, is causing anxiety at St. Petersburg.

A Tokio telegram suggests that he is surrounded nd his capture is probable.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, has eceived the following telegrams from his Government:—

The Guardship Shirataka captured on the 12th istant the steamer Fupin attempting to smuggle normous quantity of contraband into Port Arthur.

A resume of Marshal Oyama's reports is as ollows:—

The enemy facing our right has been showing activity since the 9th instant.

A datachment of the enemy consisting of one infantry brigade, 2,000 cavalry and two guns, crossed, on the morning of the 9th instant, the Taitseho at a point forty miles east of Liao-yang and cut our communications between Hsihoyen and Pinhsiho, which however were subsequently restored, our detachment at Penhsiho remaining all their positions after twelve hours' fighting with a superior force of the enemy.

Several brigades of the enemy were observed on the right bank of the Taitzeho.

The enemy facing our centre, on the morning of the 9th instant, consisted of about one division staying near the Railway, half-way between Liao-yang and Mukden, whereof some detachments commenced in the afternoon a southward movement.

The enemy facing our Left has been showing less activity.

Engagements are proceeding on all fronts.

A resume of Marshal Oyama's further reports of the engagements of the 10th and 11th instant is as follows:—

Two positions near Penhsiho (about 35 miles east of Liao-yang) which the enemy took from us, one by assault and the other by a night attack, were taken back on the 10th instant.

Severe fighting was continued till dark by the whole front of our Right, where the enemy opposed us with about eighty guns and six Divisions of infantry at least.

On the 11th instant our Centre and Left also fought till dark, the latter menacing the enemy's right rear.

The enemy has been attacking Hsienchang (25 miles north-east of Saimachi) since the 7th instant but was repulsed on the 10th instant by a night attack.

M. Chailly Bert, the distinguished Professor of Political History in Paris, is once more visiting India with a view to the further study of our administrative system. He is staying for the present at Simla, but intends spending most of the cold weather in Burma and Southern India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, October 12.

The bulletin this evening states that Lady Curzon's strength has been fairly maintained to-day.

SIR M. BHOWNUGGREE.

Visit to India.

LONDON, October 13.

Sir M. Bhownuggree has left for Marseilles en route to India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, October 13.

At their weekly meeting to-day, the directors of the Bank of Bengal increased the rate for demand loans to 5 per cent.

INSCRIPTION TO A HISTORICAL BUILDING.

The Government of Bengal have decided to affix a memorial tablet with the following inscription on the Royal Exchange building at Calcutta:—"This building was the town house of Sir Phillip Francis, Member of Council, 1774-1780. Tradition says that this building occupies the site of a house in which Lord Clive once lived and from which Clive Street derives its name."

LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 13.

Lady Lamington accompanied by Lady Gertrude Molyneux and some members of the staff left Poona for Wathar en route to Mahableshwar this morning.

Lord Lamington goes to Bombay from Hubli on the 17th inst., and leaves Bombay on the 18th for Mahableshwar.

SEQUEL TO AN OUTRAGE.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT.

The Police have succeeded in arresting one of the dacoits concerned in the outrage committed in July last on two young men, the sons of Mr. Otto, District Traffic Inspector of Manmar, who were left senseless in the jungle after being severely beaten and their guns and ammunition taken from them. The arrest was made at Visapur in the Nizam's Dominions, the barrels of the guns were recovered. One of the young men identified the man captured as one of his assailants, and there are hopes of capturing the gang.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, October 13.

The plague returns for the past week show an increase to 16,491 in the number of deaths throughout India, due to heavier mortality in Bombay Presidency, Central India, the United Provinces and the Punjab. The totals are Bombay city, 69 deaths, Bombay Presidency 10,332, Karachi 13, Madras presidency 540, Bengal 180, United Provinces 984, Punjab 400, Central Provinces 661, Mysore 770, Hyderabad State 494, Central India 1,548, Rajputana 473, and Kashmir 27.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Bird, 44th Infantry, is transferred to 54th Sikhs Frontier force.

Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Indian Army, is permitted to reside out of India.

Major Gordon, 15th Lancers, and Captain Beamen, 69th Punjabis, vacate their appointments in the Burma Military Police next month.

Captain Chrystie, 25th Cavalry, is appointed to the Kurrim Militia as Wing Commander.

Major Elphinstone, 107th Pioneers, is appointed 2nd-in-Command and Captains Barret, 34th Pioneers, and Bickford, 104th Rifles, are appointed double company commanders in the 106th Hasara Pioneers.

Captain Buist, Corps of Guides, is appointed to officiate as a A. A. G. Musketry Imperial Service troops.

Captain James Cody (Retired List) is appointed Honorary Paymaster, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, proceeds to England to-morrow. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 11 a.m.-to morrow to announce his departure.

ARRIVAL, OCTOBER 13.

2nd-Lieut. A. M. Scovell, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, from Ceylon.

DEPARTURES, OCTOBER 13.

Major H. Lowbteer, 95th Russell's Infantry, to Bolarum.

2nd-Lieut. A. M. Scovell, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders to Nassirabad.

2nd-Lieut J. G. Leeky, 119th Infantry, to Baroda.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge, Commander St. L. S. Warden, R.I.M., arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera, having left that port on 3rd instant, and called at Aden and Karachi with the 113th Infantry and details, consisting of 17 officers and 1 lady and 1 infant, 5 warrant officers, and 1 child; 335 British details, 2 women and 1 child; 13 native officers, 652 rank-and-file, 56 public and 44 private followers and 10 horses; 2 native officers, 96 native details, 71 followers and 6 horses. The following are the names of the officers:—

113th Infantry.

Major C. G. Nurse.	Lieut. Parkin.
Lieut. Gannan.	Lieut. Fell.
Lieut. and Mrs. Fenton and infant.	Lieut. Palmer.
	Lieut. Owen, I. M. S.

DETAILS.

Capt. MacLennan, R.A.M.C.	Capt. Pellen, West York.
Capt. Ruzzac, I.M.S.	Lieut. Wilcox, Welsh Regiment.
Capt. Nudd, 123rd Rifles.	Lieut. Stevens, Suffolk Regiment.
Lieut. Tobin, 101st Grenadiers.	Lieut. Rewse, S. and T. Corps.
Lieut. Sargent,	
Lieut. Bell, 127th Baluchis.	

THE POONA SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

THE MAHAR ASSAULTERS CONVICTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Savalay bin Rama, Mahar, Kulma bin Mahdo, Mahar, Maruti bin Sucoo, Mang, and Narco bin Rama, Mang, against whom charges had been framed yesterday by Mr. Sheppard, the Collector, under sections 147, 323 and 341, I. P. Code for rioting, voluntarily causing hurt and for criminal restraint, were again placed to-day. Before the Court. Mr. Apte, pleader, appeared for the 5th accused, Krishnaji Balaji, Patel, against whom a charge has been preferred under section 343 I. P. Code for wrongful restraint and under section 420 for cheating. The accused are stated to have rather roughly handled Lieutenant Gout of 94th Russel's infantry and Lieutenant Thew of 120th Rajputana infantry.

Mr. Apte asked for an adjournment till Monday as he wished to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution and to produce witnesses for the defence.

Mr. A B Setna, pleader, appeared for the first four accused against whom charges have been framed and wished to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. The Magistrate did not grant the request as the pleader was a little late and accused had given up their right of cross-examination. However the Magistrate asked Mr. Setna to say anything he wished to say before judgment was passed. Mr. Setna said he was not acquitted with the full facts of case and had not seen the papers connected therewith. He would however draw the attention of Court to the fact that in a case of this description it was necessary to ascertain that the accused had been identified as the persons who had committed the offence with which they are charged. Further, he said, he believed that the offence was committed. That the Magistrate would deal leniently with the accused who considered they were only resorting to lawful measures.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment said the facts of the case are very simple On the 9th inst. two officers Lieuts. Gout and Thew belonging to regiments stationed in Poona were out shooting in the neighbourhood of Kharakwasla and between 10 and 11 and came within 200 or 300 yards of the village of Bahuli. Lieutenant Gout there fired two barrels at some quail. After the second barrel had been fired, the boy jumped up some 70 yards in front of them and ran away shouting to Maharwada. Lieutenant Gout suspected he had accidentally wounded the boy. It afterwards transpired that three pellets of small shot hit the boy, none seriously. However his return to the village was followed by the appearance of a large crowd of villagers who came rapidly to where the officers were and seized them by their limbs and severely hustled them. Other men came up rather late with stones and sticks in their hands and some of these hit the officers on their backs with both stones and sticks causing considerable pain. The officers made no opposition to this treatment, but tried to reason with the villagers telling them not to hit and that they would go where they wished. They also offered compensation for any damage done. This, however did not pacify the people who continued to hustle them and eventually dragged them to the Chowdi of the village, a distance of about 200 yards, where they came in contact for the first time with the Patel, also a accused in this case. As regards the first four accused, the case against them ends at this point and this judgment deals with them, the Patel being dealt with separately. The question for decision now is, have the accused or any of them committed any offence and, if so, what? They have been charged with rioting and causing hurt and with wrougful restraint. The four accused have been clearly identified as forming part of the crowd referred to above which came out of Maharwada aforesaid to seize, hustle and hit the officers, and then drag them to the Chowdi. Lieutenant Gout identifies accused Nos. 3 and 4 as men who were in the crowd with stones and sticks and swears that No. 3 hit him at least twice. He identifies accused Nos. 1 and 2 as having dragged him from the fields to the village Chowdi. Lieutenant Thew identifies accused Nos. 2 and 4 having hit him with stones on the right shoulder. Again at the end of his deposition he identifies accused Nos. 2 and 4 as those who hit him, No. 1 as the one who seized him round his waist, No.3 as being present with a stick in his hand With reference to this evidence of identification it may be pointed out that it was broad daylight at the time of the occurrence and that the complainant officers were surrounded by the people and were parleying with them for quite an appreciable length of time and therefore had every chance of knowing the men. Again they actually identified them on the very next day after the incident had occurred and picked them out from all the inhabitants of Maharwada. I see no reason whatever to doubt the accuracy of this identification. The accused are further identified by Lieut. Gout's orderly, a Rajput sepoy of 20 years of age, who deposed that all the four accused were men who hit the Sahebs. The orderly was hit himself, but has not implicated any one as his assailants. They are similarly all four identified by witness No, 4 Mahar boatman from Khadakwasla named Sopana. Both these witnesses corroborate the officers' description of the action of the villagers. They say the crowd came from the village, attacked the Sahebs seized their clothes, and hit them with their fists, stones and sticks (vide witness No. 4) while witness No. 3 deposes that then all the villagers came running towards them, seized hold of the Sahebs by their clothes and hit them with stones and sticks. Further corroboration is supplied by one Ragu Koli of Babuli who arrived at the scene as the officers were being dragged to the Chowdi, and deposes that though he did not any one hitting the Sahebs, he ran up shouted "don't hit Sahebs." The accused simply deny they are guilty, though they admit they were present at the Maharwada. They call no evidence.

I consider that the facts being so, the action of the accused comes under the head of rioting. It is proved that the accused formed part of a large body of men exceeding five in number where the common object was hurt and wrongful restraint. It is also proved that both force and violence were used by this unlawful assembly. I therefore find all the four accused guilty of rioting, an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term of two years. All the four accused are proved to have actually hit one or other of the two complainant officers, and the officers have testified that blows were sufficiently severe to cause pain and to leave marks which they showed to their regimental Doctor. I therefore find all the four accused guilty of causing simple hurt, an offence punishable under section 323 with one year's imprisonment. All the four accused are again identified as having seized the person of the complainant officers and dragged them to the Chowdi, thus preventing them from proceeding in any direction in which they had a right to proceed. They have again been guilty of the offence of wrongful restraint, an offence punishable with imprisonment for one month. The only question remaining is one of punishment. The accused are all Mahars either themselves or through their relations doing service in the village. They are commonly called in to help the police or other Government officers in their public duties, not infrequently they may help to guard prisoners. All their duties and training are therefore naturally on the side of law and order, and for such men on very slight provocation to rush out and attack a couple of British officers seems to me to be a matter requiring most serious notice. There was no question of a difficulty of identification, the officers having with them not only the orderly, but also the boatman Mahar from the neighbouring village who must have been presumably known to the Mahars of Babuli, nor was the matter complicated by any excited behaviour on the part of the officers. They remained perfectly calm and their conduct in the most trying circumstances is deserving of the highest praise. There was therefore no reason whatever why the villagers should not have merely contented themselves with insisting that the officer should go with them to the Patel, there to expain any charge against them. So far from this, however, they flung themselves like wild beasts upon the unresisting officers and it is most fortunate as far as the accused are concerned that the officers were strong and were not therefore seriously injured. I don't think that the lesser sentence of six months' imprisonment will satisfy the necessitics of the case. I therefore sentence Savalya Rama, Kalu Rama, Narayen Sawal and Maruti Rama to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 147 and to one month's rigorous imprisonment under 323 and one month's simple imprisonment under section 741. Sentences are to run concurrently.

SATARA NOTES.

Since last writing the most interesting events have been the visit of the Satara cricket XI to Kolhapur and the return match here. The former, writes our Satara correspondent, has been chronicled by the Kolhapur correspondent, and it is not a subject we like to dwell on. We were very badly beaten and came back with the idea that a return match was, this year at any rate, out of the question, as our opponents seemed so strong. After about a month we began to recover a little of our conceit and the challenge went forth. Kolhapur arrived on the 5th Oct., and we played them on the 6th and 7th. The result is another example of the uncertainty of cricket, as we won after a most exciting game. Kolhapur won the toss and the same bowlers, who were before unmercifully punished, rattled the team out for 62 in an hour and a quarter. We went in and started disastrously. At one time it seemed as if we would barely reach 40 as 7 wickets were down for 31. On Lowman, however, joining Joshi the bowling was mastered and the pair put on 50 for the wicket. We were all out for 97 of which Joshi played beautifully for 37 and Lowman pluckily for 23.

Kolhapur had about an hour's cricket before play ceased on Thursday, and scored 43 for three wickets. Next morning five more wickets fell for an additional 19, but Mr. Young and Deshpande then batted so well that the score reached 124 before the last wicket fell. Of this total Mr. Young scored 33 not out, and Deshpande and Shaik Ismail each 29.

Left with 90 to get to win we started very badly Joshi and Barlu ran themselves out, and at lunch we had lost 5 wickets for 14. After lunch three more wickets fell quickly and the match seemed over, when Mr. Keys joined Mati. These two gradually mastered the bowling and we won the most exciting match Satara has ever witnessed. Mr. Keys was not out 28 and Mati not out 32. The victory was due to good bowling all round and to the plucky batting of four men. The final effort coming at such a moment was beyond all praise and Mr. Keys will have pleasant recollections of his last match in Satara. I must not forget to add that Mrs. Keys and Mrs. John were very kindly "At Home" on the two days of the match and the 103rd Mahrattas sent their band to enhance the pleasures of tea, cake and cricket.

Kolhapur also took us on at golf and tennis. I did not witness the former match which was a draw, but I understand that Mr. Lucy rather astounded the Satara men by his play. In the evening Colonel Peirs and Major Sartorius easily beat Messrs. Lucy and Justin at tennis and at the Union Club Messrs. Mati and Paranjpe of Satara beat Abdul Karim and Shaik Ismail.

The whole tour was most enjoyable and it is to be hoped that these fixtures will be annual. It seems rediculous that so few Satara people knew of Kolhapur at our very doors. Though we have succeeded in beating them, we have lot to learn from them as far as cricket is concerned, both as regards skill and keenness. More especially we hope that some of those who witnessed the match will try to emulate Mr. Young's wicket keeping, the like of which has not been seen in Satara before.

The more recent events have perhaps obscured those more remote, but mention must be made of the delightful little dance at the Gymkhana given by Mr. French I. C. S. The band of the 103rd M.L.I. were in great form and the refreshments "Kala jagahs" left nothing to be desired. The dance was "Cinderella" and ended at about 2-30 a.m., a proof of our enjoyment. Before closing the notes I must congratulate the 103rd M.L.I. on having brought home a fine hockey cup from Poona. This noble pastime has met with good support these rains, and we have had some very good games. We can raise a "Sahibs" team which is not bad for Satara, and have beaten the regiment, though it must be admitted that our three best men are deserters from the opposite camp.

THE MARINE BATTALION.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

The 121st Pioneers, better known as the Marine Battalion, left Bombay last evening for Poona from the Sassoon Dock in two special troop trains. The departure was informal. The regiment left its quarters in the Marine Lines at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and marched through the city to the Sassoon Dock, where the men were entrained. The first train left at 6-40 p.m. and the other an hour later. The regiment consists of 660 strong and include 22 British and native officers. It is under the command of Major C. G. Carnegy, the other officers being Major Burrard, Lieutenant and Adjutant Ellis, Lieutenant Tugwell, Quarter-Master Lieutenant Baldwin, Lieutenant MacLeod and Lieutenant Heyland. The 113th Bombay Infantry which relieves the Pioneers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning in the R.I.M. S. Hardinge from Quetta via Karachi under the command of Major C.G. Nurse.

The Marine Battalion was raised in January, 1777, "for Marine duties in the East India Company's Navy," and first went on active service two years after its formation, when detachments were sent to fight one of the supporters of Hyder Ali at Tellicherry. The next that history records of this regiment is that it took part in the suppression of piracy in the Persian Gulf, which was rampant at the end of the eighteenth century. In the year 1811 a detachment fought on the cruiser Aurora against the French, and in 1816 another detachment, on the Nautilus, fought against an American force on the warship Peacock, A year later the regiment was sent on active service to Malaysia and took part in the storming of the fortress of Moros, in the Straits of Macassar. In 1818 the designation of the Marine Battalion was changed to the 11th Regiment of Native Infantry. In that year further detachments joined the force under the command of Colonel Kennedy, in the operations for the reduction of a number of hill forts, namely Severndroog, Muddunghar, Ramghar, Palghar Rassalgarh, Arjunwell and others. In 1819 the regiment was in the Gulf again, under Major-General Sir William Grant Keir, and took part in the storming of fort Rasul Khym, on the Pirate Coast. In 1824 the designation of the Corps was again changed to the 21st Marine Regiment, N. I. and in the same year some detachments were sent to serve in the Burmese War. In 1838 a detachment of the regiment was despatched to the Persian Gulf, and was engaged in seizing the island of Kharak, and in the following year helped in the capture of Aden. The men of this Corps, in 1843 fought in the battle of Hyderabad, in Sind. They were also present in the Second Burmese War in 1853-54. Since that time the regiment has seen active service, but of a less important nature.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO DHARWAR.

DHARWAR, October 10.

At Dharwar, H. E. Lord Lamington received an address from the local Municipality. In reply his Excellency spoke as follows:—

Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President, and Councillors of the Municipality of Dharwar,—Let me first of all express to you my feelings of pleasure at receiving at your hands an address embodying such professions of loyalty to his Majesty the King-Emperor; it is gratifying to note, too how you appreciate the blessings of the rule under which you live. In regard to those matters of more immediate concern to this Municipality, I am glad that you think the inauguration of an agricultural farm in this district will be a benfit to agriculture. The farm has only been recently started during the course I think of this year and therefore it must take some little time before those who are responsible for its management can fully acquire that knowledge of soil, climatic conditions, and other features attendant upon successful cultivation before they can give classes or instruction. But as soon as it has been determined what are the best principles and methods of farming, you may be sure there will be every effort made to make the information, so gained, to be diffused and to be offered to all who are willing to learn. I understand one of the particular difficulties of farming in this district is owing to the very deep rooted grasses; but it is satisfactory to know that when experiments were being made in deep ploughing, in uprooting these grasses, those who were connected with the Local Board, and land holders came and looked on at the experiments and readily adopted the ploughs that had been adopted in the eradication of these grasses. I think that is a sign that the people of this district are willing to benefit by the instruction that may be obtained in this farm.

MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

You address me too in respect of the remission of the loan incurred by this Municipality to meet plague charges. That is a question which is really determined by the Government of India; but from the various rules or principles laid down by this Government I am afraid I cannot anticipate that you will have any favourable response to your request. When the loan was incurred, I think Rs 40,000, it was then permitted to the Municipality to incur further assessment of property to the amount of Rs. 4,000 a year. Also, at the same time there was a debt paid off of over Rs. 2,000, these two amounts totalling to something like Rs. 7,100. Thus, the interest attaching to this loan of Rs. 4,000, odd still leaves you in a more advantageous position than that antecedent to the taking up of the loan. Therefore although one would willingly aid you in acquiring a proper water supply I am afraid I cannot hold out much hope that in approaching Government to have this loan remitted you will meet with a favourable response. As you know you are only one of many Municipalities that are in the same position, and nothing but the most urgent and pressing necessity has ever, so far as I know, justified Government in allowing these loans to be remitted. At the same time I sympathise fully with you in your desire to have a good water supply. Everyone must realise that it is essential in these days, when one looks for and hopes for so much from improved sanitation, that there should be a copious and adequate supply of water to all the inhabitants of a town. I can only hope your improved circumstances will allow of your shortly taking up some scheme which will supplement if not make it possible to do away with the existing tanks and wells upon which you are now dependent. Sites for building, between the existing town and the railway station have been taken up with great readiness by different people, and I think it is a very hopeful sign that the inhabitants recognise that it is much better to have surroundings with better air and are willing to leave the more crowded parts of the city. Also I think from the prices given for these half-acre lots that there is a considerable amount of prosperity amongst the inhabitants of Dharwar. As regards your request for the Darbar hall and quarters attached to the hall, you know they belong at the present time to the railway, although they are shortly to be given up. But your proper course would be to go to your Collector, and he will no doubt then place the matter before Government. But it is a matter that will require consideration and inquiry before the reply can be given.

EDUCATION.

The subject of Technical Education, the demand for which is being made in so many of the places that I visit, is really still under the consideration of Government. There has been a more or less accepted scheme that there should be central technical education schools established in each division and although it has not been finally settled, I think it has been considered that for the Southern Division Hubli would be the best centre for such a school. Here again the Government are anxious to see some concrete expression from either Local Boards or the inhabitants generally as to their opinion and would be glad to know in what way the Local Boards or others would be willing to assist us to start such a school. I do not imagine there would be any objection to Dharwar building its own school provided the locality itself gave sufficient earnest of their desire for the school. But as I have said the principle that is very likely to be adopted is to have one central school for the Southern Division and that the locality that is considered most suitable will probably be Hubli, which is no great distance from Dharwar and would probably quite meet your wants and requirements. In respect to your request that the Matriculation examination should be held here also, that is not a matter for Government but for the University Syndicate. As Chancellor of the University of Bombay, I have no doubt if you make your representation to the Syndicate it will be given the fullest attention and the most favourable consideration that can be granted. I think Government are hardly likely to meet your wish to have an Arts College established here. I think Government considered that in having two arts Colleges, one in Bombay and one in Poona, they had fulfilled their obligation in regard to Higher Education. The University Commission did not recommend it; in fact they wished to abolish the second grade colleges. But the Government of India did not fall in with these views, and if you desire to have a second grade college, and formulate and submit a scheme to Government, that scheme will be met, with full attention and consideration. I think now I have traversed the various subjects you have brought to my notice. I am extremely pleased to have had this opportunity of becoming acquainted with your town and also to listen to your various wants and aspirations. I certainly think your aspirations are all on the right lines, but unfluckily most of them depend for their fulfilment on adequate funds, and Government very properly I think wish to see that before they themselves step in the local authorities and inhabitants should give evident proof of their earnestness in many of these schemes, by showing what they are willing and able to do themselves. I can now only thank you for having presented to me this address. I thank you most cordially for those kind expressions you have addressed to me personally, and I trust that this will not be the last occasion on which I shall have the opportunity of coming into your midst. (Loud applause.)

The Vice-President then presented his Excellency with the customary floral and other gifts, and this ceremony brought the proceedings to a close.

ADDRESS FROM LINGAYATS.

During the afternoon, at the Collector's bungalow, the Governor was waited upon by a deputation of members of the Lingayat Educational Fund Committee, Dharwar, who presented informally an address.

Lord Lamington thanked the deputation very much for their trouble in coming to present their address; he was always glad to hear the aspirations of the various sections of the community. He especially thanked the deputation for the kind expressions addressed to himself. This was not the first address of the kind that he had received and he congratulated them on the sum they had collected. He noticed it was their ambition to secure Government service, but they ought not to think education was simply a means of securing that end. The 18 graduates referred to had apparently got Government service but as regards the special promotion they mentioned they must remember that while Government thought it was most desirable that all castes and creeds should get their chance it was absolutely essential for Government to remember that the first thing to be regarded in Government service was efficiency. The members of the various castes must take advantage of the different openings available to them. He felt more hopeful than they did themselves as regards the prospects before them and felt assured that the recently amended rules for Government service would result in many more of their caste securing positions than before.

THE GOKAK MILLS.

During his visit to Gokak, Lord Lamington visited the Gokak Mills. A dinner party was given by Mr. J. M. Kerr in his bungalow. After dinner Mr. Kasturi, Mr Ghodgeri, the Chairman of the Municipality of Gokak, Mr. Dolaji and the merchants of Gokak were introduced to his Excellency who was garlanded.

Another Afridi raid is reported this time on the Peshawar border. A party of the Aka Khel raided some villages on the night of the 4th instant in the direction of the Bara outpost, getting clear away though one man is reported to be wounded.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

SECOND DAY.

The second day's events in connection with the above sports were contested yesterday afternoon in very favourable weather. The attendance was large both in the enclosure and around the open sides. Only six events, however, figured on the card, opening with a Jumping Competition for Ponies 14-2 and under. Four entered, the jumps being negotiated without a fault. Mr. F. H. Greig's "Rajah" was conceded the most points in this event, Mr. D. N. Graham's "Dawn" making a good second. The second item on the programme was a Tent-Pegging competition by sections of four, which fell to Mr. Reddie's team, the second in order of merit being Mr. D. N. Graham's team. Event No. 3 was the "V. C. Race," in which the competitors had to ride over a jump and rescue a dummy from a Zareba, returning over the jump and carrying the dummy with them. This was run in two heats, in the first of which Mr. A. D. Shanks was the first to get home, followed by Mr. J. D. Johnston. In the second heat Mr. D. N. Graham was first, and Mr. D. M. Wilson second. In the run off Mr. Graham secured the laurels in capital style, Mr. Johnston racing home second. Six ponies were entered for the Pony Scurry Handicap. Mr. P. F. Fischer's "Heera" (owner up) jumped away from the start and was never collared. "Sarah" Mr. J. D. Bruce's mare, ridden by her sporting owner performed well for second place, having made up a lot of ground in the run home. The Thread and Needle Race (Ladies' nomination) was the most interesting item of the evening's programme. Mr. T. D. Moore, who was nominated by Mrs. McCausland was served the quickest and this helped him to come away some time before the others. The evening's programme was brought to a close by the Postilion Race, run in heats. In the first heat Mr. F. R. Hill was the most successful and the winners that followed in the others were Messrs. F. A. East, L. Barraclough, and D N Graham. In the final Mr D N Graham ran a close finish from Mr Barraclough, Mr East being third. The results were as follows:—

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES.—Ponies 14-2 and under.

F H Greig's Rajah	1
D N Graham's Dawn	2
D N Graham's Lady Lovelace	0
P F Fisher's Venus	0

TENT-PEGGING BY SECTIONS OF FOUR.—Two runs. (A) In line. (B) Echelon.

CLAREMONTS.

F A Reddie	1
L Barraclough	
S M McCausland	
R F R Cooke	
D N Graham	2
J St J Graham	
T W Birkett	
W E Crum	

"V C" RACE.—To ride over jump and rescue dummy from Zareba, returning over jump carrying dummy.

D N Graham	1
J D Johnston	2
A D Shanks	3
F H Greig	0
J St J Graham	0
H L Richardson	0
I G P Alston	0
B H Duxbury	0
T D Moore	0
H Symons	0
D M Wilson	0
P F Fischer	0
Capt J H M Davie	0

PONY SCURRY HANDICAP.—For all ponies 14-1 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over, and that have competed but not necessarily raced at the sports during the season. Distance Handicap. Catch-weights over 11 stone.

P F Fischer, bl a g Heera, (Ser)	1
J S Bruce, b w m Sarah, (15 yds)	2
S McCausland, g a e Vionel, (30 yds)	3
J St J Graham, b a e Jungli, (40 yds)	0
S McCausland, g a e Agincourt, (30 yds)	0
D N Graham, b a h Johad, (15 yds)	0

THREAD AND NEEDLE RACE.—(Ladies' Nomination.)

T D Moore, nominated by Mrs G H McCausland	1
L Barraclough, nominated by Mrs Dyson	2
R F R Cooke nominated by Mrs Reddie	3
P F Fischer nominated by Mrs Powell	0
D N Graham, nominated by Mrs Martin	0
F A H East, nominated by Mrs Bagstaffe	0
T W Birkett, nominated by Mrs Lockhart	0
E R Fischer, nominated by Madame Coombs	0

POSTILLION RACE. HEATS.—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees. The horses need not necessarily be owned by the rider.

FIRST HEAT.

F R Hill	1
T D Moore	0
A D Shanks	0
Capt J H M Davie	0

SECOND HEAT.

F A East	1
J St J Graham	0
P F Fischer	0

THIRD HEAT.

L Baraclough	1
J S Bruce	0

FOURTH HEAT.

D N Graham	1
J D Johnston	0

FINAL.

D N Graham	1
L Barraclough	2
F A East	3
F R Hill	0

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Government have issued the following resolution on the annual report on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1903-04:—

The report for the year 1903-04 shows that there were 552,101 primary operations and 35,832 re vaccinations performed against 537,744 and 41,141, respectively, in the previous year, being an increase of 14,357 or 2·67 per cent. in primary vaccination and a decrease of 5309 or 12·90 per cent. in revaccination. This result is very satisfactory considering that it was achieved in spite of a severe plague epidemic and numerous changes in the supervising staff.

The decrease under revaccination has been explained in the report. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated compared with the available number has risen from 71·85 to nearly 80 per cent. The fall in the Presidency percentage in 1902-03 from 76·55 to 71·85 seems to have been due to the low percentage in the Western Registration District where the effects of famine and plague were very marked, and regular supervision was most interrupted. In Bombay City plague has been continuous year after year and has seriously interfered with the proportion of infants protected. The decline in the number of vaccinations in Sind still continues. There is said to be considerable opposition to vaccination, and births and deaths are notoriously badly recorded; moreover, the area is large and difficult to supervise. The Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to consider and offer recommendations for improving the Sind returns. The effects of plague are slight in Sind compared with parts of the Presidency where the heavy mortality among children and parents, to which must be added much unrecorded sickness and homes deserted for weeks together, necessarily influence the statistics, and add no small amount to the ordinary difficulties with which the vaccinating staff have to contend.

The frequent changes in staff of supervising officers referred to in the report have been noted by Government, and the matter is under separate consideration.

The present report is an intermediate one and covers four and a half pages, instead of three pages, the limit fixed in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 7115, dated the 17th December 1901. Care should be taken to see that the limit is not exceeded in future. Paragraphs 1 to 6 and 8 of the present report are unnecessary, vide paragraph 2 (1) and (3) of the Government Resolution above referred to.

Primary vaccination and revaccination on pilgrim ships referred to in the last clause of paragraph 11 of the report has been provided for in No. VII of the rules published in Government Notification No. 3873, dated the 18th September 1889. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner should be invited to No. 12 of the rules printed in Government Notification No. 5126, dated the 29th September 1903, which, when finally published, will contain a provision similar to that in the rules of 1889.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Coming of Autumn.

PARIS AND ENGLISH POLITICS.

A RUNAWAY PRINCESS.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 23.

THOUGH the sun shines clear these days, and the sky is blue, the chill of the evening is premonitory of winter. The first violets have been seen. They used to be a sign of spring, like the swallows; but now they tell of the autumn. They grow in the sunny south. Mimi Pinson will buy them to pin in her dress, though they cost 20 centimes the bunch—a heavy sum to take from her modest lunch-money. But Mimi thinks less of to-morrow than of the brightness of to-day. There are the "swallows," too, though you would hardly recognise them unless you knew. It is the name given to the "marchands de marrons" who instal themselves at the approach of winter at the street corners, beside the wine shop, the grocer's or the "bureky de tabac." They are always countrymen from the centre or the south—from the land of the Spanish chestnut—and they yearly migrate to the great metropolis, when after the vintage, local sources of revenue show a tendency to exhaustion. Just now they are not altogether happy, for they fear the imposition of a special tax. It is not upon them that the tax has been placed directly, but upon the occupier of the shop before whose door they carry on business; but it comes to much the same thing, as the shopkeeper naturally recoups himself from the marchands de marrons. Even Paris has its vintage—not, of course, the space within the fortifications, but outer Paris, the Paris of the suburbs. At Argenteuil they have just finished the gathering of the grapes, which grow in plenty upon the warm slopes. Some of the young women of the Rue de la Paix have assisted in the process, and the vintage was thus enlivened by a coquettish band of dressmakers and modistes, who chirped the whole day through, and took the thing as a great joke. It was a modest substitute for Trouville or Aix-les-Bains.

Though certainly Paris has "re-entered," as the phrase is, the operation is by no means complete. The Bois is the index of the social world. When the Avenue du Bois is filled with a line of elegant carriages, and the Allee des Acacias is like an illustrated edition of a fashionable address-book, then you may be certain that Tout.-Paris is really at home. But beyond a few army officers, there are as yet no riders in the Bois in the early morning, and the carriage folk are to seek. In the afternoon the rendezvous is more popular than distinguished, and the hired cab bulks more largely than the private equipage. The Bois is really only at its zenith of elegance when winter is actually upon us. In May the season culminates, leaving the great playing-ground of Paris to the tourist and the provincial. There are other signs whereby you may know that Paris which is Paris does not yet regard itself as properly in residence. The costumes of the most stylish Parisiennes have almost a holiday air, as if their weavers felt the need of some apology for being there at all. It is as who should say: "We have not really settled yet. We are just passing through. The dentist, you know (or the lawyer) ——." Nobody believes these little fibs, but there are people who seem to think it necessary to explain their rather-before-the-time presence in Paris by some such petty hypocrisy. Hence the large summer hat, setting off the light summer costume, as though the fair creatures really fear being sunburnt in the Rue de la Paix. Meanwhile the theatres and the music-halls are in no two minds about the season. For them it is the most important in the year. The Theatre Sarah Bernhardt and the Theatre Antoine, the Nouveautes, the Vaudeville, and the Varietes have opened their doors, and the others are prepared to follow suit. But the greatest activity of all is in the cafes-concerts, where they are busily rehearsing the revues with which Paris yearly beguiles itself. In the world of the revue the race is to the first out, which, whether good or indifferent, generally succeeds in establishing itself, by virtue of its priority, as the favourite of the public.

Only two journals amongst the immense number which throng the kiosks of the Boulevards make a serious attempt to deal contemporaneously with English politics; they are the two most solid organs of French opinion: the "Temps" and the "Debats." Both are accustomed to treat of British matters in a broad and philosophical spirit, though the "Temps" went over the border-line of impartiality in discussing events which—now happily ended—gave us so many enemies on the Continent. The other newspapers have a manner of referring to politics across the Channel as if the Houses of Parliament at Westminster were as far off as the Capital at Washington, and that, consequently, only a few picturesque details can be allowed of a personal kind. There is particular interest, therefore, in watching the comments of the "Temps" on the situation in England—comments that show a remarkable knowledge of men and matters in the Anglo-Saxon world. It is to be feared, however, that their able author, M. de Pressense, is mainly inspired by the Press of the Manchester School. He seems to hanker for the days of Cobden and Bright, and to be harkening for the voice of a new Gladstone. Last night he celebrated the return of Lord Rosebery to politics in an article which contains many just observations, but that fin connaisseur des temps, as he calls him, not unhappily, does not appear to evoke his whole-hearted admiration. There is, perhaps, a little intentioned sarcasm on the subject of his lordship's rediscovery of his faith in the saving virtues of Free Trade but the writer evidently thinks that Achilles has not left his tent for nothing, and that it presages, if not a sudden fall of the Tory Troy, at least a nearing dissolution and the triumphant return of the Opposition.

A certain praise of Professor Ashley's handbook would seem to suggest that there had been some change in M. de Pressense's personal view of the question, but it would be probably asking too much of a leading French paper, representing the most substantial interests in the country, to commit itself to any whole-souled praise of Protection—for England. What is sauce for Marianne is not sauce for John Bull, and it is certain that commercial opinion here would be vastly relieved to witness the interment of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. For that reason, more than usual attention here will be bestowed on the coming English elections. France is well aware that she has nothing to gain and probably something to lose by a change in the fiscal policy of her best customer. Apart from this consideration, the intelligent Frenchman does not adventure upon an appreciation of parties in England except to have an idea that his new found friend is less exigeant and less Imperially-minded (thus contributing to his own peace of mind) under a Liberal than a Conservative administration. If it were not for the insidiousness of it, one might venture to suggest that the French observer found many political institutions across the Channel more to his taste than, sometimes, his own, and certainly the figure of the ordinary English statesman—calm and dignified, placed in a position by education, environment, and fortune to be removed from the temptations that beset lower men—fills him with admiration and not a little jealousy.

The Turkish Consul at Nice has received instructions from the Red Sultan to look after the Princess Cheref Zade, his Imperial Majesty's niece, who escaped from the harem in Constantinople last May, and who married Prince Ourousoff privately in London on the 25th of July last. The Nice correspondent of "Le Journal" has talked with the Princess. Princess Cheref bitterly complains of the misstatements, brief and fragmentary, which some English newspapers have published concerning her flight. The Princess has been eight days at Nice, nobody knowing who she was until the Turkish Consul received his information. The Princess says that on the 12th of May she disguised herself in the costume of a serving woman who had procured a passport for her, and made straight for the French steamer the Niger, then getting ready to start for Marseilles. "I told the Captain everything, and begged him to protect me, in the event of my flight being discovered at the Palace before the steamer left. The Niger weighed anchor. I breathed freely at last. At Smyrna, where the steamer called, I feared lest the Turkish Consul should come aboard to search for me. The Captain cheered me up. The steamer put to sea, and then I felt quite at ease. I at once dressed myself in European fashion—hat and all."

The dress—and especially the hat—symbolised the Princess's renunciation of Stamboul, and of the Red Sultan, and of the Red Sultan's Court, and all their detestable notions and practice. If the Red Sultan had seen his niece wearing a European hat the old Tory Turks would have insisted upon her being tied up in a sack and tossed into the Bosphorus. The Princess talks French perfectly; so for that matter, do a great many Turkish ladies. Princess Cheref says she always loved France, the life, manners, and ideas of which she had made herself familiar with, as far as she could do, through books. "In the harem I read a great many French authors—Paul Bourget, Pierre Loti, Guy de Maupassant, Marcel Prevost. The last-named especially pleased me, and often have I been tempted to write to him. It seems to me that M. Prevost understands women better than any of them." French books, visits from foreign ladies, and conversations with them were educating Princess Cheref in her harem prison—were, as she says, making her life there at once more endurable and insupportable. Paris, with its free life, gaiety, concerts, theatres, opened a new world for the Princess. The Princess and her husband are about to start for the World's Show at St. Louis. Nothing more likely than that the runaway Princess's example may encourage many a fair victim of the hideous ennui and unfathomable silliness of the Stambouli harem to follow in her footsteps.

Precisely why the new play at the Vaudeville should be called "The Three Anabaptists" it would be hard to say. If anyone imagined a species of historical play dealing with this movement in France (though they are not given to such things at the house on the Boulevard des Italiens), he was undeceived after the first ten lines. The fact is there never was a livelier piece of dramatic composition than this new child of the Vaudeville. It is as laughable as a Palais Royal farce (though it does not deal with chambermaids and hotel interiors) and almost as audacious. The three Anabaptists are not pious enthusiasts any more than were Dumas' heroic three. Indeed, they are much of the same kidney. They hold high carnival, these joyous youths and they make riot with reputations. They are lost to one another: the comedy discovers them to each other again. The fact of their fortuitous meeting has a considerable bearing on the plot, but the fact of their being "noceurs," or Anabaptists, or anything else, has really very little to do with it. But this by the way. There is a court scene, very sprightly and very amusing, which is by way of being a prologue, though it is labelled the first act. In it an actress is fined for abuse of a telephone-girl, so that the authors have made good dramatic use of a fait divers. Incidentally it is discovered during the hearing of a divorce case that the State prosecutor is not as blameless in his relations with an actress, rejoicing in the name of Bobette, as a model husband ought to be. His wife resolves on divorce. That is situation No. 1. Suzanne Radiguet, to give the lady her name, has a female lawyer, one Maitre Virginie Coladeuil. She gives the aggrieved spouse certain advice, which she resolves to follow. Consequently, she tells her husband that she will not divorce herself until she has found another man to take his place. She determines to flirt a little until she can find a proper partner.

The husband, aghast at first at his wife's idea, eventually falls in with it because circumstances show him an excellent way of solving the difficulty—he wishes no divorce himself, being, in spite of his irregular behaviour, sincerely attached to his wife—and at the same time of being quietly revenged upon Suzanne. One of the Anabaptists, his ancient comrade and boon companion of other days, suddenly appears, and agrees to play the part of the sincere lover of the lady about to divorce. Suffice to say the wife involuntarily falls into the plan (not knowing that the man is the friend of her husband). Thus situation No. 2 is created. Each afternoon from three to four the flirtation proceeds, and proceeds so well that the substitute to oblige has almost a mind to substitute himself in real earnest apparently quite to the liking of the lady, when the husband, alarmed at the progress of events hastens also to equip himself with a substitute for wronged Suzanne. However, the third Anabaptist arrives and furnishes situation No. 3 by inadvertently disclosing the husband's little plan for reconciliation. It is impossible to follow the play through its divers twists and turnings, but the upshot, of course, is a patched domestic hearth instead of a broken one. An uncommonly bright and amusing play, the result of the collaboration of MM. Alexandre Bisson and Berr de Turique thus comes to a highly proper end. If the comedy is "raide" in parts as, indeed, it is, it is mostly purged of offence by the wit and sparkle of the dialogue. The acting, as usual, is excellent, Jeanne Thomassin and Marthe Regnier, Lerand, Gaston Dubosc, and Louis Gauthier supporting with firm hands the traditions of this charming theatre.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.

A CASE DISMISSED.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. E. Boyd, Superintendent, Preventive Service, Bombay, charged Mr. T. G. Meadows Chief Officer and the acting master of the s.s. 'Hampstead' owned by Messrs. Watts, Watts and Co., with carrying a greater number of passengers than legally allowed. Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Browne and Co., appeared for the accused.

The accused stated that in his ship there were in all 77 passengers which number was greater than that allowed by the Passengers Act by 17. Of these 77 passengers, 73 were syces with horses who all joined the ship at Basra, when the Master of the vessel Captain Watkin was in charge of her. On the 2nd instant, the Master died on the vessel and the accused who was the Chief Officer on the steamer became acting Master, and he brought his ship to Bombay via Karachi, on Sunday last.

The Magistrate said that under the circumstances he could not convict the accused, because the excess number of passengers was taken in by the late Master of the vessel. If it could be proved by the prosecution that the acting Master had taken passengers from Karachi, then alone could the accused be held responsible, he being in charge of the vessel then. The Magistrate further remarked that the only persons liable to be punished for an offence of this kind were the Master and the owners, when the excessive passengers were taken in, the accused was not the Master. There was nothing in the Act to say that the word "Master" included Chief Officer or any other person acting for him during the time being. The accused had said that the passengers joined the ship at Basra and he (the Magistrate) did not think it proper to hold the accused criminally responsible for the act of the late Captain and he, therefore, acquitted the accused.

THE October number of the quarterly "Indian Army List" has just been issued and it has some features that deserve notice. The bulk of the book is reduced by about 350 pages as the lists of qualifications of officers succeeding to Colonel's allowances, of war services, etc., have been omitted, but these will again be included in the January "List" and in future half-yearly issues. The 10th Hazara Pioneers appear for the first time among the regiments, and the Somaliland honours lately gazetted are also given. The distribution of the Royal Artillery, pages 186 to 189, has been recast in a new form following that of the Home "Army List," which gives each battery in a more convenient form. A list of the new telegraphic code addresses is inserted in the beginning of the volume and this will probably be a convenience to most officers. Finally, in place of the words "Unemployed Supernumerary List" appearing after the names of many officers, the letters "U. S. L." in smaller and neater type have been substituted. The numerous misprints which disfigured the July issue have been corrected.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dalton Miss
Chitty Capt and Mrs E R T
McPherson Mrs
Sharp Major and Mrs F L
Gayer Mrs W A
Jack Miss E
Escourt Mr and Mrs E A and infant
Bell Miss V
Tree Mrs P H
Tree two Misses
Butcher Miss
Beadon Mrs G G
Roden Major G S
Pierpoint Mr and Mrs A C
Tirard Mrs H C and infant
Armstrong Miss
Russell Mr C F
Mawson Lt Col and Mrs
Wilkinson Miss K
Lowther Mr A J
Farrar Mr R
Fisher Miss J
Simpson Mrs W
Cumper Mr C H
Morey Mrs and Child
Maxwell 2 Misses
Marton Miss B
Lowrie Miss
Evans Miss A
Shew Mr and Mrs T C and 3 children
Sparkes Mrs W M B
Mackinnon Lt A C
Dharamsey Mr E C
Thomas Capt and Mrs G
Christian Miss R
Whitfield Miss J
Franks Miss
Smythe Mrs H H
Dundas Mrs A
Abbott Genl and Mrs H A
Olive Miss
DeCarterel Mr & Mrs F St G
Johns Miss
Mackinnon Miss A
Ryle Mr and Mrs C D
Pepper Miss
Pinhey Mrs and infant
Younghusband Mrs
Houle Miss
Hardie Miss E
Murdock Mr N
Lyall Rev and Mrs J

Holmes Mr and Mrs H B
Liddell Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Fido Miss
Pinney Capt and Mrs 2 children
Abid Mr and Mrs A
Nickerson Miss
Judson Miss S P
Lovell Miss J
Drayton Mr
Foot Mr
Macdonald Mr
Banister Mr
Steen Mr
Will Mr
DeLantons Mr
Imber Mr
Andoe Mr
Sayers Mr
Gaw Mr
Logie Mr
Fotheringham Mr
Pagan Mr
Byrdie Mrs and infant
Pearson Miss
Spence Mr A
Payne Capt
Cook Miss A
Nixon Mr S H
Miller Lt A
Mackay Miss
Gompertz Mr and Mrs C
Byer Breyer Mrs
Pearson Miss
Heywood Mr J
Hand Mr and Mrs
Hallett Mr Hughes
Hallett Mrs and infant
Forrester Mr Thos
Charters Miss
Morton Miss B
Campbell Mrs M and infant
Odell Ker Mr W
Cleveland Mrs Chas
Band Miss
Kimber Mr, and Mrs and Miss and child
Towning Miss T V
Spence Mrs P G
Skins Mr G W
Scott Miss A
Becker Rev and Mrs C M
Lacon Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Butler Mr
Robson Mr and Mrs S A 2 Misses
Menzies Rev and Mrs and child
Douglas Major and Mrs W
Wood Mr F B S
Webb Capt and Mrs A E and child
Marshall Mrs J A
Newman Miss B M
Willcocks Lady
Lace Mr J H
Lehmann Dr A
Baldock Major
Ogilvey Mr and Mrs A
Harriott Mr and Mrs G M
Robertson Mrs and 2 children
Phillips Col and Mrs W E
Henderson Capt and Mrs G
Reid Hon Mr Justice
Stanley Hon O H
Armiledge Lt C C
Longden Capt and Mrs A B
Lahore Bishop of
Mylne Rev C H
Clark Sir W Y and Lady
Stratton Major and Mrs and 2 infants
Scott Mr Ross
Hening Mr A S
Hunter Capt and Mrs T
Beresford Mr W M
Webb Capt and Mrs A E and child
Moule Major and Mrs
Hardwick Mr P E
DeMellow Mrs
Finley Lt Col G F M
Annan Mr D
Parsons Lt W F
Hussey Major A H
Johnstone Mr and Mrs D C
Crichton Waller Mr and Mrs
Wyatt Capt L J
Henshaw Lt Col
McArthur Major and Mrs C G E
Dyas Mrs J R
Pirie Mr and Mrs J H
Rowell Mr A J
Cadell Mr J G
Scott Mr W H
Lexton Lt E
Watson Mr H D
Bowman Rev A H
Cox Mr J
Subrahman Ayar Mr and Mrs
Vaughan Capt R R
Watson 2 Misses
Blythe Lt Col F A
Shepherd Mr J
Hassan Mr A
Holderness Mr and Mrs
Dowden Col Mrs and Miss
Grant Capt and Mrs J H
Williamson Mr G
Beatson Lt Col
Fowle Mrs E B
Wells Mr W F
Barrett Lt and Mrs F W
Glazebrook Mr and Mrs N S
Johns Mr and Mrs G A 2 children
Calvert Mrs
Orpen Mr H S
Hibbert Mr and Mrs J H
Morgan Mr P G
Nevil Mrs H S
Huddleston Mrs W
Lane Mr Gay

Lyle Mr G H
Godwin Mr and Mrs A E
Nicholls Miss F
Saxe Miss A
Brown Mr P
Dale Mr A S
Moore Major and Mrs and child
Denne Mr A R D and child
Mitchell Mrs W
Knight Mr A G
Swann Col J C and Mrs
Cartwright Major C M
Young Mrs
Boult Miss E B
Smith Mr B N B
Mackinnon Mr and Mrs P W and 2 children
Row Mr Rania
Rathgan Mr and Mrs H A B
Parsons Mrs E R
Burt Major
Cox Major W
Fenton Mr T F
Brown Major S D
Dugnid Mr A T
Taylor Mr
Belchamber Mr W H
Llyn Mr R F
Ireland Mr D F
Wintle Mrs and infant
Sharp Mr H
Hambro Capt P
Smith Major and Mrs G B
Clements Mr and Mrs E
Hearsey Mr L D
Morgan Mr R S
OGrady Mr W G
Harding Mr C
Knowles Capt G
Caulfield Major G
Cummins Capt J A
Saville Mr and Mrs L H
Greenhill Mr and Mrs G F
Beaver Col P K L
Scudamore Major A C
French Hon Mrs R
Isabella Sister
Hoare Mr C J
Grant Capt W O
Agawalla Mr M L
Lawrence Mr R
Maisland Mr J
Russell Mrs
Bamber Mrs H K
Grant Mr and Mrs N child
Withell Mr W
Davis Mrs J S C
Anderson Mr G L
Burt Mrs
Blenber Mr C
Smith Mr Thos
Marshall Col R S
Taylor Mr D J
Busch Mr H F
Edgerley Mr S W
Ariff Mr N H
Wood Mr G A
Liebert Mr H
Hodd Mr H H
Sait Mr H G
Patty Mrs H
Mackenzie Miss E
Wood Mrs
Walmsley Mr and Mrs
Clark Rev and Mrs A H
Brouno Mr
Denn Mr and Mrs A R D
Beresford Mrs
Mull by Col
Paterson Rev and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Leventhorpe Mr J B
Tidswell Lt C R
Padday Mr A C

Hutchinson Lt G
Gourlay Mr W R
Ganny Mr Y A

FROM PORT SAID—Kulka Mr F.

FROM ADEN—Reiss Mr H.

FOR KARACHI.

Moore Mrs H A and 2 infts
Rouse Mr F
Mead Mr T
Waghorn Mrs
Hawkes Mr F R
Boyes Mrs W J
Norreys Major and Mrs
Moncrieff Mr O L M

Freeland Mrs
Grey Mrs and 2 Misses
Emanuel Mr and Mrs E
Pearson Mr H
Sykes Miss H M
Adair Mr W F
Pearson Mrs
Laski Mr N

FOR RANGOON.—Pennell Mr C S

FOR WELLINGTON.—Hooper Mr B B

FOR SYDNEY.

Johns Mr W H — Mills Mr W J

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(The "Bombay Government Gazette," October 13.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to republish the following order which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 16th Sept.

India Office 14th Sept.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr Stanley Lockhart Batchelor, of the Civil Service of India to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the place of Mr William Henry Crowe of the Civil Service of India retired.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information—

Simla the 1st October.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr A Meyer as Acting Consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr S Schenck.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P W Monie I C S to be Assist Political Agent Akalkot vice Mr E H Waterfield I C S proceeding on leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L H Spence Supt of Police Southern Maratha Railway acted as District Supt of Police Dharwar in addition to his own duties from the 5th to the 23rd May both days inclusive.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint under section 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act XIV of 1869 as amended by section 4 of Bombay Act I of 1909 Mr Manlal Harilal Vakil Second Class Subordinate Judge Vagra to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge Bulsar from the 15th instant until the 31st December.

Under the provisions of Rule 3 of the rules framed under section 6 (f) and (1) of the Prisons Act 1894 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mrs W D Sheppard to be a non official visitor of the Yeravda Central Prison.

Mr F C Griffith Assist Supt of Police Thar and Parkar, passed on the 19th Sept 1904 an examination in Sindhi according to the test prescribed in Rule XXIV of the rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd December 1894 as amended by Govt notification No 511 dated the 2nd April 1898.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Captain V G Menzies 36th Jacob's Horse to be Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad in addition to his military duties vice Lieut N M Carpendale. Captain V G Menzies is further appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Upper Sind Frontier District and will exercise the power with which is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Jacobabad.

Mr A C Wild I C S Assist Judge Ratnagiri passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on the 3rd October.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Home Dept is republished for general information;—

JAILS.

Simla the 6th October.

The services of Captain H J K Twigg M B I M S are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 8th October 1904 for employment in the Jail Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place Mr Joseph Bocarro Assist Secy to Govt Judicial and Legislative Depts on special duty for period of one month and a half from 15th October for the purpose of examining the proposals submitted by the Judicial Commissioner in Sind for the revision of the Civil Courts in the Province of Sind.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A Willard to act as Junior Assist Secretary to Govt and to be in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Depts during the absence on deputation of Mr Joseph Bocarro for pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to create under article 78 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations a temporary appointment of an officer to test the qualification of tapedars and supervising tapedars in Sind in survey work and to appoint Mr W D Wilkins to it.

Mr E H Waterfield I C S Assist Col tr. Sholapur is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date he avails himself of it in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 14.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Consent decree.

11-05—Payne and Co—Haji Goolam Mahomed Azim vs Captain T Turner and another—Crawford B and Co

To speak to the Minutes of the decree.

13-24—K B Mehta—Bruno France's Nunes vs John Francis Fernandes and another—Smetham B and N

13-04—S B Noble—Wasantrao Madhorao vs Anandrao Gunpatrao and another—Little and Co—S B Noble

13-25—Cragie L O—Narottam Morarji Gocuidas vs Dharamsey Jivraj and another—S B Noble and B Raghavaya

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYEBJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

509-03—Tyabji D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajun and others—Tyabji D and Co—Nanu H and Co—Part heard.

915-03—Edgelow G and W—Haji Saboo Sidick vs Ali Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others J P Dastur Sorabji and J M J and M Payne and Co—Little and Co—and Ardeser H O and Co

282-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Bhugwandas Roopram and another vs Alli Mahomed Jan Mahomed and others—J P Dastoor, S and J and E G and W

For trial of Issues.

790-03—Payne and Co—Nawal Behram Jung vs Haji Sultan Ali Shustri and anothers Mathubhoy J and M

365-04—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Dorabji Dubash vs Sorabji Rustomji Subedar Ardeser H and Co

Long Causes.

577-99—Malvi H M Baijnath Gool as and another—vs Hiralal Sacaram an another—Bicknell M

579-04—Little and Co—Hurjeewan Virjee and another vs Runchordas Cullianji and another—Ardashir H D and Co

652-02—Kanga and P Dayal—Mowjee Cullianjee vs Laljee Doongersey—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

697-83—Payneland—Co—Runchordas Tribhowandas vs Kaikhushroo Burjorji Choksey—Unwalla and P for decree-absolute

750-02—Little and Co—Lsmailji Ebraimji vs S Bassuredin and another Bicknell M and R—(For further evidence)

411-04—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cussum Mitha vs Shridhar K Kathavale another Edgelow G and W

120-03—K B Mehta—Gangabai widow ann and other vs Moorlidhar Dhanji D D Romer

511-03—Bicknell M and R—Moolchand Lalji vs Sidney N Mac-causland and others—Payne & Co.

457-01—Cragie L and O—Pragji Sorji and others vs Khattan Vallubhdas & Co—Payne & Co.

479-01—Sorabji and J—Vincent Andrew Sebastian Pereira vs Joaquim Vincent Fernandes and another—Daphtary and F

311-13300-04—Tyeb Hoosein and others vs Ebrahim Ocsman and others—Edgelow G and W

484-04—Matubhoy J and M Kursondas Kessonji and another vs Vullabhdas Cremji and another—Mulla and M and Hiralal D

436-04—Matubhoy J and M—Ramji Bhugwan and others vs Murarji Mohunji—Tyabji D and Co

489-04—Matubhoy J and M—Kurronda Vussonji and another vs Jivram Himatram—Khunderao Said L

504-04—Mulla and M—Jenabai widow and another vs Haji Babaji Bhapkar—In person

123-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Gordhandas Radhakison and another—Ardeshir H D and Co. B and K and E G and W

Before the Hon Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

For dismissal

753-03—Payne and Co—Govind Narayen Jeychand vs Ramkishan Kustoorchand and another—For Consent decree

452-01—M B Chothia—Sorabai vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakeel and another—Thakurdas and Co

For confirmation of the Report and for Consent Order

361-03—Matubhoy J and M—Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed vs Sufbabai widow and another—Matubhoy J and M and Payne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

461-02—Captain and V—Maulvi Abdul Cadur Jitayker vs Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Jitayker and another—Crawford B and Co M and D and Edgelow G and W Part heard.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, October 14.

There will be a march out on Tuesday 18th Inst from Dadur to Sion returning via Rowlee Hill, Antop Hill and Matunga to Dadur.

Dress—Khaki-Drill order. No Arms.

Members who have qualified in Semaphoring are requested to attend with their Flags.

Trains—Leave Church Gate Station at 6 50 a.m. and Victoria Terminus Station 6-45 p.m. Bombay time.

Members who have not yet drawn their saddlery and Equipment are requested to apply at once to Head-quarters.

By Order.
F. A. BEDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 14.

1 There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters to-day (Friday) the 14th instant at 6 p. m.

2 The Programme of the 1st Battalion G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Meeting has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Match 1, 300 Yards is open to all Comers and entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th October 1904.

PRIZES.—One Prize of Rs 35, One of Rs 25, One of Rs 15, Five of Rs 10 and Twelve of Rs 5.

By Order.
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 14.

1 Arms &c., will be issued from both Head-Quarters between the hours of 9-30 a m and 12 noon daily.

2 It is notified for information that the Range of the 18th Rifles will be available for practice on the 16th instant.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

RAILWAY RETURN.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 24th September 1904, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,000	1,35,000	4,000	2,50,000
Or per mile of Railway	220	268	8	496
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	11,90,374	15,78,717	29,229	28,78,320
Total for 13 weeks	10,01,374	17,98,717	33,229	30,68,320
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,528	1,19,931	4,312	2,23,771
Per mile of Ry. do.	216	260	9	485
Total to corresponding date do.	12,58,518	14,98,831	23,013	27,70,375

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 26,275
Decrease to date ... 2,97,945

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is an open secret on the Continent (says "Vanity Fair") that the German Empress is greatly annoyed by her son's betrothal to the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and it is believed that the eloquent tribute Kaiser William paid his spouse upon a recent occasion was intended to soothe his consort's wrath.

The Augsburger Post Zeitung reports a delicious incident at a fire in the village of Rimpar, near Wurzburg. The majority of the Wurzburg brigade hurried to the assistance of the threatened village but the firemen of Rimpar took jealous care that besides themselves only the company of a neighbouring village were employed in the work of extinguishing the flames. When the Wurzburg chief officer complained and asked for work for his men, the local commandant replied: Come now; is this your fire, or is it ours? You want everything!—"Public Opinion".

It is not surprising that Bishop Corfe has resigned on account of his inability to master the Korean language. A clergyman who has laboured in that country, the Rev. C. T. Collyer, explains that the chief difficulty is that every singles thought can be expressed in seven different ways. In Korea you must when conversing take into account the relative ages and social standing of yourself and the person addressed. Thus the common civility Good morning is given in entirely different phrases to a boy, a young married man, to unmarried and married women, to one of equal standing to yourself, to one of superior age and social standing. The Court, too, has forms exclusive to itself. It was but the smallest error that led an impassioned preacher to warn his congregation that unless they repented they would be relegated to a cellar—the Korean words for cellar and the nether world being almost identical. In like manner, the story of Lazarus who fell sick was told to a Sunday school class with an unauthorised ending. The native form of expression is entering a sickness, and by a trifling confusion the teacher was made to declare that Lazarus entered a bottle.

The "Tatler" tells of a lady who, on the way back from her husband's funeral, called with a few sympathetic friends at a house of refreshment. Gin was fixed upon as a beverage suitable to the occasion. "Any water with yours, Em?" inquired one of the ladies of the widow as she held out the jug. "Water!" shrieked the bereaved one. "Water! Lor' lumme! Ain't I got trouble enough as it is?"

After relating the story of an impudent bicycle theft, the "Japan Herald" draws the following moral: Never leave your bicycle outside without a lock on it or some responsible person to look after it. There are thieves in Japan as well as in other countries, and distress caused by the war is adding to their ranks.

Believing that he is mosquito-proof, an American, Frank Farrello, has issued a challenge to scientists stating that he can stay among the insects longer than any one else. Farrello will undergo the test for a purse or side bets not to exceed dols. 100. He also wishes to bet that, scantily clad, he can stand in the mosquito-infested swamp for ten hours without succumbing. The challenge is the result of Farrello's scorn of the work of the societies which are fighting the pests.

How a bishop became temporarily a 'bus conductor is thus described in the current number of the "Highgate Record"—a Roman Catholic monthly magazine: "The late Bishop of Emmaus was in all probability the only bishop of the Church who ever acted in the capacity of a 'bus conductor. Dr. Patterson was one day travelling by 'bus when the conductor thereof met with an accident and had to be taken straight off to the hospital. Anxious that the man should not lose his pay for the journey, which he probably would have done through inability to complete the trip, the bishop took his place and acted as conductor to the very end of the trip, taking fares and punching tickets as though to the manner born."

A curious case has been occupying the attention of the Philadelphia courts. Harry Carle tried to prevent a boy from making a noise outside his house. The boy's mother, Mrs. Walsh, who weighs 300 lb., appeared, and when Carle was sitting on his doorstep, threw herself into his lap. Carle was somewhat injured, and his friends advised him to bring a charge of attempted murder. Although believing he could not have survived had Mrs. Walsh sat much longer, Carle said the facts did not warrant more than a charge of assault and battery. Mrs. Walsh was brought up on this charge and remanded the judge being undecided whether sitting on a man's lap constituted assault.

If a strained, tired feeling is experienced after driving in goggles it is a sure sign that the glasses are not optically plane. Great injury is caused to the eyesight by the use of cheap goggles, and we, remarks "Motoring Illustrated," know to very few which are fitted with proper glasses. Goggles are not made by the right people. Some enterprising optician should take up the manufacture of goggles properly equipped with optical glass.

According to Blackstone, a clock was constructed in England in the reign of Edward I., 1288. This clock is remarkable from having been made out of a fine of 800 marks imposed by the King upon the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was appropriately erected upon the law Courts of Westminster Hall, where, says a writer, for generations afterwards its strokes rung out a warning against all future mal-practice. Upon its dial was engraved Discite justitiam moniti, which is still to be seen upon a sun dial facing the same Westminster Hall. Another clock of early date is that invented by Wallingford, Abbot of St. Albans in 1326, which not only showed the hours but the apparent motion of the sun, the changes of the moon, and the ebb and flow of the tides. Possibly the most ancient clock of which we have positive information, was (says the "Sunday Strand") the great clock erected in the tower of the palace of Charles V. in Paris by De Vick, a German—the German savants were skilled handicraftsmen—in the year 1379. In Dover Castle there is one still in exitsence bearing the date 1348, which in point of antiquity takes precedence in England of the more celebrated one of De Vick.

Mr. Lowther (says the "Saturday Review") was quite aware that he was regarded by his countrymen as the type of narrowminded Tory squire, and was not above occasionally playing up or down to the part. Thus, although he spoke French unusually well for an Englishman and was a frequent visitor to Paris, in addressing his Yorkshire or Kentish farmers he is always alluded to the Frenchman as "Mounser."

Taken altogether, says the 'Garden" the apricot is probably the most disappointing of wall fruits grown in this country. That the trees will grow satisfactorily and produce healthy foliage is to criterion that the fruits will ripen up as they should do, and this is where the fruit with many lies, especially in the more northern parts and on cold soils.

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours

Find Insant Relief and Speedy Cure

In Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment the great skin cure, for annoying irritations, chafings and weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative conditions, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure. Not made of gelatine. See directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S



RHEUMATICS

grasp "the skirts of happy chance," when they get a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm. No matter if you have tried a dozen oils, ointments and embrocations without material relief. Here is a remedy that gets down to business at the drop of the hat, and knocks out every vestige of pain, in very few rounds. Makes you "sleep like a top"—reduces swelling—stiff and sore muscles and inflamed joints yield to its benign influence. There's lots of hope for you yet. Little's Oriental Balm will bring you peace.
Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

FLATULENCY

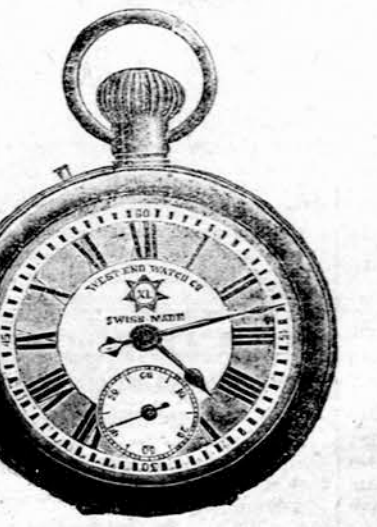
Wind in the stomach and abdominal cavity, wandering pains due to pressure of gases on the heart, lungs and other internal organs create very distressing and unpleasant conditions. Nature's Herbal Extract is a specific for all such troubles and derangements of the intestinal tract. It is foolish—even dangerous to continue to suffer in this way. There's a certain remedy at hand.
Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT
THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS
CURES DYSPEPSIA
Sold at as 12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

"WEST END" LEVER WATCHES.

THE COACHING.

THE EXCEL.



NICKEL, OPEN FACE,
With Second Hand, Rs. 12.
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NICKEL, OPEN FACE, Rs. 40.
SUITABLE FOR CARRIAGES, MOTOR-CARS, &c.

THE IMPERIAL.



NICKEL, OPEN FACE,
Rs. 3?.
OXYDISED STEEL, Rs. 37.
STERLING SILVER, Rs. 50.

OUR COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF NICKEL, SILVER & GOLD WATCHES SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY, BOMBAY,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O.

PURELY PERSONAL.

I GIVE this story, "says" M. A. P., from a country correspondent just as it stands, and, indeed, for what it is worth: "Edward VII. has received many extraordinary gifts during his life-time, but probably few of them come up to the one which he received last harvest-tide from a Warwickshire farmer. It took the form of a loaf of bread made from wheat which had been standing in the field only half-an-hour before the time when the loaf was taken from the oven. At half-past eight in the morning men began to cut a field of grain, and as fast as the sheaves were made they were carried to the granary and were threshed and winnowed. Five minutes were spent in grinding the grain in an adjacent mill. The flour was quickly kneaded into loaves and cakes, and at nine o'clock, or in half-an-hour from the time the cutting began, seven small cakes were ready to be taken from the oven. One of these was immediately dispatched to King Edward. Lord Northwick and Lord Redesdale also received one of these loaves as a memorial of this rural feat."

"To your question: 'How many embassies have we? might also be added' (writes a correspondent) "'Who are Ambassadors?' As was pointed out to me by a late Consul-General in China, after I had met 'the Chinese Ambassador and Madame Chang' at a party in London, one must remember that certain buildings at Pekin are those of the Legation, not the Embassy, and China has not therefore in London what London has not at Pekin. "Nor," he continued "is it likely that any 'promotion' will be made—at least yet—for the distinction is a guarantee of good behaviour on the part of China. The very popular representative of China in London, who speaks such excellent English, is not therefore 'His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador,' but plain Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister resident in London."

But enough of printed mistakes of reference-books. The following story of the Chinese Minister in London is worthy of a diplomat, and, I think, is an exquisite example of turning the tables under perfect knowledge of the circumstances while betraying nothing. At the Coronation of King Edward the Court of the Dowager Empress was officially represented by Prince Chen, who came from Pekin for the purpose. Sir, said Prince Chen, speaking from an official height to Mr. Chang, why is it that you do not dress more richly, and why do you not also provide richer dresses for Madame Chang, your wife and for the members of your suite for the credit of China at the Court of St. James's? Prince answered Mr. Chang my allowance from Pekin is so much. I am a poor man. Why should I therefore dress better than my means allow? The answer of China is not recorded.

Although enough may have been heard at all events for the present, of Mr. Adolf Beck, one may perhaps, at the risk of wearying the reader, add yet another to the instances of "doubles" I refer (writes my "Studio" correspondent) to the extraordinary resemblance between that distinguished painter, Mr. George Dunlop Leslie, R. A., and Leopold King of the Belgians. True as in the case of most "doubles," the likeness may be more apparent than real, and incapable of close analysis. But it is there in the great height and spare, big boned frame, the long oval-shaped head, the long nose and face, and the white beard, which are the principal physical characteristics of both painter and King. On the other hand King Leopold walks with a limp, in marked contrast to Mr. Leslie's nervous gait, and the best Royal "man of business," always excepting our own good and jovial King Edward has a worn, harassed air, whereas Mr. Leslie is the very picture of "mens sana in corpore sano," and on the verge of seventy, has fewer wrinkles than the average man of forty. However be that as it may the "double" was good enough to deceive so experienced a diplomat and courtier as the late Lord Dufferin.

That was at a Royal Academy Banquet, which to do Lord Dufferin justice, King Leopold was expected to attend, although in point of fact he was unable at the last moment to be present. Along with his brother Academicians, Mr. Leslie was watching the reception of the guests when Lord Dufferin came his way. The famous diplomatist had almost passed by unheeding, when she chanced to look up and caught sight of Mr. Leslie's towering form. In an instant Lord Dufferin bowed almost to the ground. Mr. Leslie, not knowing quite what to do, "graciously" extended his hand. Lord Dufferin took it, and as their eyes met a puzzled expression stole over his face. But he quickly recovered himself, and if still obviously troubled in mind, beat a retreat as orderly as General Kuropatkin's.

While still on the subject of Mr. Leslie's personality, here is another view of him from different eyes. Last month Mr. Leslie was a guest on a private yacht at Oban. One day the owner of the yacht asked the captain—an old Scotsman—whether he knew Mr. Leslie was a distinguished painter, and a Royal Academician. 'Ye dinna say sae, sir," was the reply; 'I thocht he wis a farmer-body." Although the descent from being mistaken for a sovereign was a deep one, Mr. Leslie felt highly complimented when he heard the story fro his host, for he loves to think that he has the healthy country air about him.

And in another sense Mr. Leslie has had that healthy country air about him these twenty years past, since he first went to reside at Wallingford, Bekshire, where, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome also has his home. There Mr. Leslie has a charming old-fashioned, and appropriately-named mansion, Riverside, right on the banks of the river he loves so well, and which he has celebrated both in paint and prose. He is still in harness, from sheer love of work, for if one may say so without impertinence, he placed himself above sordid cares long since, being one of the painters who took that tide which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. In other words, Mr. Leslie benefited to the full by the now bygone popularity of figure-pictures. It is characteristic of Mr. Leslie's pluck and all-round excellence that in conformity with the public taste of the day, he is now painting and selling landscapes. For, at present, after portrait-painters, only landscape-painters reap pecuniary reward.

The Marquis of Allesbury, who sailed last week for New York, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Marjory Bruce has another daughter, Lady Ernestine Hunt, who was the heroine a few years ago of quite a pretty romance. Lady Ernestine has been from her childhood devoted to the sea, and grew up to be one of the most skilled and fearless yachtswomen in England. Her ambition was to qualify herself to take command of her own yacht, for which a yachtmaster's certificate was necessary and she boldly made application to the Board of Trade to undergo the requisite examination. The view of the Board, however, appeared to be that a lady could not possibly be a "master" (although by the way, there are lady Masters of Arts at St. Andrews, if not at Oxford or Cambridge), and Lady Ernestine received the stereotyped reply that what she asked was not contemplated by the regulations.

Undaunted by this official rebuff, the young lady pursued her studies in navigation with undiminished ardour; and it was while working under a nautical instructor in Liverpool that she became acquainted with a young mate called Harry Brady Hunt, who was one of her fellow-student. Acquaintance ripened into friendship, and friendship into love. Mr. Hunt passed his examination for master-mariner with flying colours and not long afterwards the happy couple were quietly united in St. Michael's Church Liverpool, the bride being attended only by the lady in whose house she had been living, and by the wife of the person who tied the knot. Mr. Hunt is a native of Limerick and there he and his wife make their home when not at sea for Lady Ernestine has kept all her love of the unplumbed salt estranging deep," and often bears her husband company in his voyages.

The little Cupid at His Majesty's has made the biggest first-night childsuccess in London since that of the memorable infancy in "Alice in Wonderland." It is not generally known that this charming child is the spirit of whom you catch a fleeting glimpse, in a flash of lightning, as she sways upon the tossing ship in the tempest. The other day at a rehearsal and "M.A.P." representative who had been calling on Mr. Tree came across the little sprite looking very white and disconsolate, sitting in the open doorway. "Hullo! little one," he said, "what's the matter?" "Please sir," replied the child, "I feel so sea-sick." She must be indeed an artist!

I was calling on a friend recently (writes a contributor), at his home which is one of those charming modern houses in the Wimbledon district, planned after an Elizabethan Sussex manor house. "We occassionlly let this house," he said, "for three or six months, as the case may be. I am fond of my garden and hate going away. I am especially proud of that tree," and he pointed to a chestnut of immense girth. "It is worth a hundred pounds!" My polite "Really!" had I am afraid little point. That is my own feeling in regard to it, and its place in my garden he said; but once, when I advertised this place to let, I received a visit from a very nice sort of American, who while we stood in this room after-going over the house, looked long and attentively from where we now stand at that tree in my garden. That tree is worth a hundred pounds, he said as we turned away. I accepted the valuation as from an American. I always regard Americans as a people who know. As we shook hands at the door he gave me a card. "My name is Choate, he said

In a tunnel on the Great Northern Railway, near Bradford, the dead body of a woman with a child by her side has been found. The child, which was lying in the six-foot way, was little the worse save for cold. The woman and her baby had travelled from Bradford, and nothing is known as to how they came to be in the tunnel. Shortly before the dead mother and living child were found a train had gone through the tunnel, so that the child must have had more than one marvellous escape of being killed.

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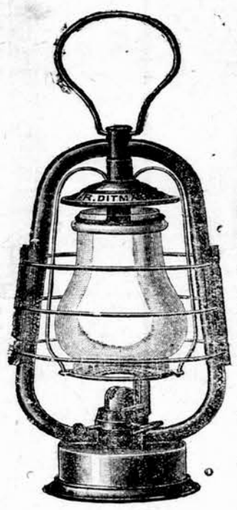


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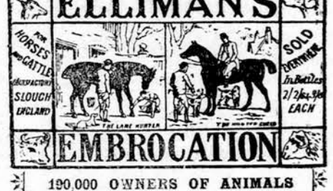
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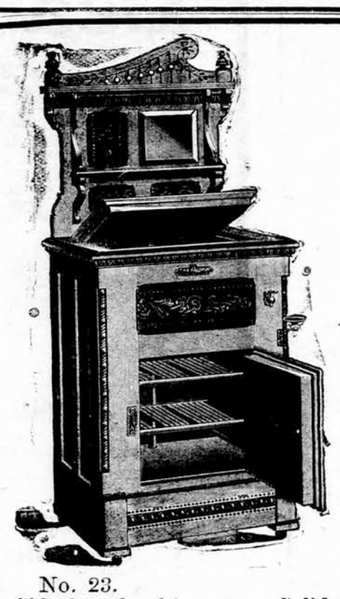


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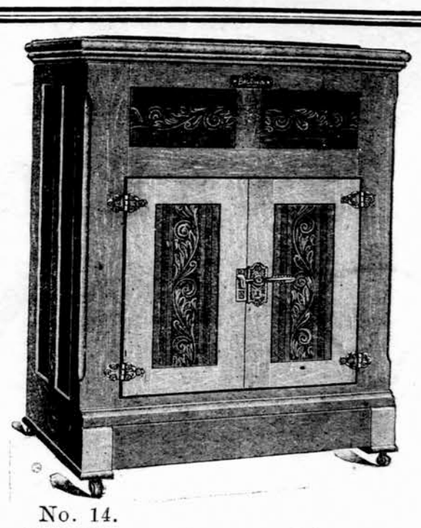
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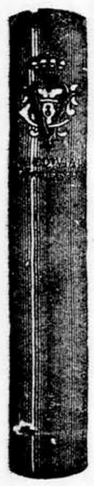
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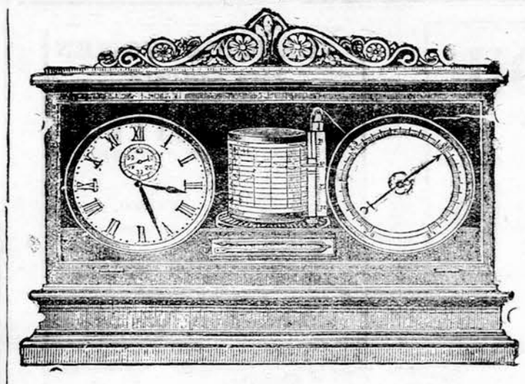
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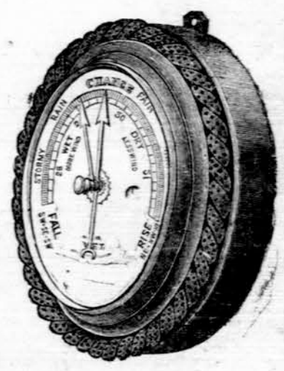
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